MODERN LIVING

Conference on drugtaking comes to few helpful conclusions

The youth of the world has gone to pot and other drugs! The vision of the future seems grim. Young people are no longer interested in society. All they want is to prolong the trip as long as possible.

The younger generation is hell-bent on self-destruction. Warning voices tell us these grim "facts" every day and pin the blame fairly and squarely on hashish.

Parents are up in arms, or just in tears. Teachers are filled with mistrust and trying to get to the bottom of it – are their pupils among the consumers of the seductive weed?

Doctors are taking seriously the task of investigating drugs and their possible effects.

Young people just laugh it off and keep the experiences they gain on their trips for themselves.

They are up in arms about the criticism levelled at them for the way they take their pleasures. They point the accusing finger at the seductive drugs of the older generation, of the Establishment – tobacco, alcohol. They point out that these have a proven detrimental effect on health.

Why, they ask, are they pursued by the police for taking a drug whose harmful effects have never been adequately established whereas the older generation rots its brains and stomach lining with alcohol and happily inhales carcinogens from an endless stream of cigarettes?

Prejudice prevails on both sides. Here there is hysteria, there provocation. Thus an objective judgement about what is a danger to society is made more difficult.

Participants at a conference in Königstein attempted to come to a more objective conclusion about this problem. The conference was entitled *Jugend und Rauschmittel* (Youth and Drugs).

Teachers, doctors, parents, social welfare workers and members of the church debated the problem of drugs in order to come to a conclusion that could help them in their work among young people.

Doctors (including Klaus Wanke of the Frankfurt University Neurological Clinic), psychologists (including Professor Degkwitz from Freiburg), educationalists (including educational adviser Dr Gusti Gebhardt), officials from the criminal investigation department (represented by Erich Panitz) were there to stimulate discussions.

As always when this theme is discussed slogans were bandied about in Königstein. As always in discussions on this subject both sides defended their standpoint with such slogans as "The Danger of Addiction".

Helmut Wanke said: "We have not yet been able to prove that addiction is the unavoidable outcome of taking drugs but everyone who takes them runs this risk. All narcotics, hashish too, can lead to bodily dependence, if not mental dependence."

He added that the problem was particularly acute in adolescence. "Taking hashish regularly leads to increasing indifference and passivity, diminishes accomplishments and causes disinterest in work. A young person who regularly takes drugs will impede his personality development. He will achieve nothing, least of all the ability to change society."

Herr Wanke continued that the problem of addiction was not so widespread. The gravest danger of a large number of not-yet-mature people taking drugs was that they would never grow up to be complete people.

The conference set out to ascertain what motivated young people to take drugs in the first place.

Gusti Gebhardt as an educational adviser thought that the main motivation was curiosity. "But in addition to this comes the matter of prestige. Young people are like sheep and what the one decrees is 'in' must be copied."

Herr Wanke who works at the Advisory Centre for Victims of Addiction in Frankfurt spoke of other causes. He thought that the young turned to drugs because of the problem of finding an echelon in society, problems involving the business of becoming an adult and conflicts with parents as a result of the so-called generation gap."

He said that a young hashish taker had said at the Centre: "It gives me such a good feeling that even the old man doesn't seem so bad!"

The welfare society was quoted as being a seducer of young people to drugs. It was stated that if youngsters were not so spoilt they might learn the art of abstention.

The organisers of this conference did not invite drugtakers to participate since they foresaw this leading to an interminable stream of social criticism which they did not want.

Participants at the conference were agreed that saying "don't" was the worst thing to do. This just increases curiosity. In fact this collection of experts saw little future at all for parents in attempts to cut drugtaking among the young. They pointed out that young people do not tend to follow anything their parents say, but prefer to take their examples from people of their own age group.

Gusti Gebhardt said that if p[...] wanted to exercise any influence [...] over their children they must thro[...] the air of always "knowing what is [...] and what is right."

Other experts stated that this pro[...] should be given as much priminence [...] primary school level as the proble[...] the "facts of life". Young children [...] be told unobtrusively that drugs c[...] harmful.

Doctors agreed that prevention [...] better than cure for the simple [...] that little provision has been made f[...] cure of people already hooked o[...] drug habit. There are no special d[...] ments in neurological clinics, no cu[...] centres and no rehabilitation cent[...] ex-drug-addicts.

The vision of the future is not [...] Police state that in 1969 about [...] kilogrammes of hashish were co[...] and that the number of people ab[...] drug was increasing.

Plans are under way for a future [...] ference at which young people who [...] drugs are asked . . . why?

Ulla Schick[...]

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 May [...])

The German Tribune

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Brandt policies stir up passions in Bonn



Complaints of late about the hopeless conformism of the major political parties ought, after recent Bundestag debates, to have given way to delight at the renaissance of confrontation.

Millions of televiewers were once again able to see for themselves what a Parliament is like in which passions flare over the future course of policies. The days of the party-political cartel are over and done with. Delight in dispute is still alive and kicking. And how!

Many an observer who in the sixties lamented about the allegedly inevitable torpor of parliamentarism in this country has already had his fill of the attributes of parliamentary campaigning.

It can hardly be termed a sight for sore eyes when a major parliamentary party tries *its hand* at leaving the Chamber in protest. It is even less gratifying to hear a parliamentary party chairman accuse the Christian Democrats of establishing a climate suitable for right-wing extremism to the point of murder lust.

Debate that was tough but to the point would be more readily desired of discussion of the budget estimates. This, though, was something no one was prepared to provide. Let it not be forgotten that election campaign fever is with us.

In a week's time mid-term elections are to be held in three states. It remains to be seen whether the three elections will prove to be the test of support for the government that they are reputed to be but there can be no denying that they are giving rise to emotions comparable with what would be expected at general election time.

Even so, it is good that the Bundestag has once more become the scene of major debates, as it was in the fifties. As then it is once again a matter of grave and far-reaching decisions on foreign and German Question policy.

World affairs have left the two Chancellors who can justly claim to have decided the guidelines of policy, Adenauer and Brandt, with little time for domestic politics.

In the first six years of his administration Adenauer battled for military integration of the Federal Republic within a Western alliance.

Brandt is now battling to gain acceptance of the consequences of this policy of Western integration. He proposes to make the reality of division more bearable by means of mutual respect of the existing state of affairs: two states and West Berlin linked to the Federal Republic.

No one should be surprised that this policy today is giving rise to passions on a par with those of 1950, when Interior Minister Heinemann, now Federal President, tendered his resignation.

It is strange how many developments are being repeated, even if in reverse. The Opposition's repeated laments that Willy Brandt is not keeping them adequately informed about his real aims bring to mind the days when Konrad Adenauer kept the Bundestag in the dark, to put it mildly, for years about his rearmament plans.

Equally serious decisions are at stake now; the change is merely one of direction. The Grand Coalition, of which a breakthrough to inevitable and possibly unpopular decisons might have been expected, ground to a standstill in its own contradictions.

It is impossible to negotiate with the GDR as a treaty partner and at the same time to insist on the legal claim to the sole right to represent the whole nation and on the negation of the GDR's statehood.

Nor can an agreement on renuniciation of the use of force with the Soviet Union be envisaged, as it has been since Chancellor Erhard's days, while persistently evading the issue of respecting frontiers in Eastern Europe.

Adenauer proffered a foreign policy that formed a watertight unit; in his way Brandt is doing the same. In both cases the Opposition has an important part to play.

The growing intensity of debate in Bonn is a sign that crucial decisions are again in the offing. The question is: Will the new policy towards the Eastern Bloc benefit coexistence of peoples and nations, peace and security?

There can, on the other hand, be no doubt whatsoever that it is not a matter of treason and is indeed irresponsible in the extreme to oppose the policy on grounds of betraying the national interest.

West Berlin pivotal to any East-West agreements

To do so or to provoke others into doing so is to eliminate oneself from serious consideration in the necessary debate on the pros and cons.

A new stab-in-the-back legend is not designed to clarify the situation, which is badly necessary. It merely represents psychological groundwork for civil war – as in the twenties.

What, then, would be the advantages and disadvantages of a treaty renouncing the use of force? There can be no ideal solution, merely improvements. Renunciation by the Soviet Union of its claimed unilateral right to intervene would be one.

This claim, based on the enemy-state articles of the UN Charter, has been a source of anxiety for years. Were the Soviet Union prepared to declare, as the Western powers have done, that it intends to exercise this right only within the context of joint Four-Power responsibility for Germany, this alone would serve the interests of peace.

It would also be a step forward if mutual respect of frontiers in Central Europe were to be combined with acknowledgment in principle of the treaty links of both parties.

This would almost amount to squaring the circle in that territorial integrity would on the one hand be respected yet on the other the option for self-determination not excluded and the way left open for a formal peace treaty to end the Second World War.

If, finally, and in concurrence with the Soviet Union, the coming into force of the treaty could be made dependent on an improvement of the situation of West Berlin, considerable progress would have been achieved.

There can and ought to be no doubt that the link between renunciation of the use of force and the Berlin question is one of the essentials of Brandt's Eastern Bloc policy.

Partly on Brandt's account Egon Bahr's Moscow mission fell into discredit. Initial Opposition scorn about pointless tours of the ante-chambers in the Soviet capital soon gave way to anxiety lest Brandt's emissary had negotiated an entire treaty draft.

The government spokesman meanwhile assures all and sundry that Bahr submitted not a draft but merely notes of his talks in Moscow to the Federal Cabinet. So Foreign Minister Walter Scheel still has leeway to conduct genuine negotiations: provided, that is, that the Cabinet take a firm policy stand before the end of the month.

Of late Scheel's role has been contradictory enough. Initial eagerness to leave for Moscow forthwith has been succeeded by the realisation that July is a suitable date.

Is there still a possibility that after the elections and consideration of the pros and cons and all facets of the new Eastern Bloc policy government and Opposition may yet reach a common viewpoint?

If not, the Brandt administration could not be blamed for trying to push through its policy with a bare majority, as Adenauer did in his time.

A general election, at which the Social Democrats are hinting, is as unlikely as the rapier thrust of a vote of constructive no-confidence with which Christian Democratic parliamentary party chairman Rainer Barzel is threatening.

For a vote of no-confidence the Opposition needs not only a majority but also an alternative Chancellor.

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 June 1970)



Poles in Bonn

Deputy Polish Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz (left) arrived at Rhine-Main airport, Frankfurt, on the morning of 7 June heading a delegation to continue negotiations between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany in Bonn. He is seen being welcomed by Dr Schwarzmann, right, Bonn's head of protocol. In this, the fourth round of talks, the Bonn delegation will be led by Walter Scheel, Federal Foreign Minister. The Poles will reply to the proposals made by State Secretary Duckwitz in Warsaw last April. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

25-year-old UN must reassess its international role

Pomp and circumstance out of all proportion to the success archieved will mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations.

Commemoration celebrations are to begin at the historic venue in San Francisco where, on 26 June 1945, the UN Charter was signed by 51 founder nations.

Its influence on world affairs has so far proved illusory. Its ideals will nonetheless remain valid for the future.

The hollow pathos of festive speeches is not what is needed to gain greater respect for the UN Charter despite past disappointments.

The inevitable smokescreen of alien praise and proud self-portrayal could well merely cloud the prospect of unutilised opportunities here and now – yet it cannot disguise the fact that the UN is in a profound state of crisis.

Do the diplomats at UN headquarters on the banks of New York's East River seriously propose to call on the younger generation to give their organisation the kiss of life?

Ingenious observers ask this question in respect of the first world youth meeting to be held under the aegis of U Thant in New York from 9 to 18 July to mark the anniversary.

This gathering is probably doomed to failure from the start. Formally it will as little establish the universal nature of the UN as General Assemblies have in the past and on individual issues the chosen representatives of the various governments are unlikely to depart from the known policies of their respective countries.

Autumn will show what importance is really still attached to the UN. Heads of state and government of all member-countries have been invited to attend the twenty-fifth full session of the General Assembly.

It is hoped that they will deliver their eulogies on the United Nations between 19 and 24 October.

Will a summit meeting between President Nixon and Premier Kosygin come about or will not even Premier Wilson (should he be re-elected) and President Pompidou feel the need to pay their respects?

Even if they were only to pay lip service to the aims of the organisation their mere presence would considerably boost UN prestige.

Meetings between leading statesmen on the side, as it were, not to mention specific ageements on problems with which the UN has proved unable to cope, would be of inestimable value and effect.

Following sober scrutiny the world organisation could, in view of its evident powerlessness in the face of conflicts involving the interests of the Great Powers, come to the possibly revolutionary conclusion that it can neither be an international parliament nor assume an international police role.

By renouncing political activity and limiting itself to the extensive sectors of development aid, birth control, environmental protection and peaceful exploitation of space and the seabed, the UN could embark on worthwhile projects with a prospect of success.

Yet although the war in Indo-China is beyond the scope of the United Nations – neither People's China nor North or South Vietnam are UN members – and the Middle East conflict is dealt with mainly within the framework of Four-Power talks the UN continues to try and keep the peace.

UN members are now being called on to make fresh proposals as to how the organisation can do so – by way of an anniversary competition, as it were.

What form is an effective means to take when East and West could not even reach agreement on a modest permanent UN peace force?

Finland hopes to have made a constructive proposal in suggesting that the Security Council convene *in camera* twice a year to mediate on issues over which dispute has arisen.

Neither during the Cold War period nor since, with the prospect of peaceful co-existence, has the Security Council succeeded in performing the role for which it was originally intended, that of being an incorruptible guardian of international peace and security.

Whenever the crunch came the former five great powers resorted to the veto: the Soviet Union 25 times, France and Britain four times each and the United States and Nationalist China on one occasion each.

After the Security Council was enlarged from eleven to fifteen members efforts were made whenever possible to reach agreement before voting. The result has been weak and vaguely-worded resolutions followed by arguments as to their interpretation and application.

Although other bodies rank more highly than the Secretary-General the man and his position have in recent years increasingly been equated with the entire organisation.

In the case of U Thant of Burma his hesitation in critical situations and his tendency to give in to demands that should have been resisted have been to the detriment of the UN.

The emergence of a new assessment of the UN's role will depend to a large extent on the election next year of U Thant's seccessor. Relations between Moscow and Washington and the entire international climate will not be without influence on the voting.

Manfred Neuber

(DIE WELT, 2 June 1970)

Common Market and political union

Laments that the European Economic Community has no say in world politics are as old as the EEC itself. There has been no lack of good intentions of changing this state of affairs in the past.

Robert Schuman, one of the great post-war advocates of European integration, optimistically talked in terms of a political union that should be set up at the same time as the Common Market.

The course events actually took is no secret. The Community engaged in embittered tussles over market regulations without making any serious attempt to progress from economic to political integration.

Hopes died with the failure in 1962 of the so-called Fouchet Plan to breathe political life into the Common Market. Changes were not to come about until the December 1969 Hague summit following the departure from the political scene of General de Gaulle.

The Six ought, the final communique stated, to consider the possibility of political cooperation.

This they have done. The detailed conclusions reached by a working party chaired by M. Davignon of Belgium have yet to be made public, and indeed the committee has not yet completed its task.

The subject has nonetheless been discussed by the Foreign Ministers of the Six. At first glance the outcome of their two-day deliberations at Viterbo, near Rome, sounds an optimistic note. They propose to meet twice a year to exchange views on foreign policy problems.

On past occasions the Foreign Ministers of the Six have, of course, already been known to compare notes on Moscow, Indo-China and the Middle East. Now, however, this exchange of views, as it is termed, is to become a permanent fixture.

There was talk at Viterbo of political cooperation that was thus to be accelerated. Mention was even made of political union again, though not by the French. And this is where scepticism sets in.

Political union within the framework of the EEC as envisaged by a number of member-states and demanded by Bonn is not, for the time being at least, what France wants. The union would have to be a bloc with supra-national political powers and France has no intention of sanctioning this.

At The Hague summit, which is repeatedly referred to as an important milestone on the road to European integration, Foreign Minister Schumann of France, commenting on the problem of political integration, expressed his pleasure at seeing that "France's consistently-held views" were now accepted by fellow-members.

What might that mean? General de Gaulle too made repeated demands for political cooperation. He never tired of insisting that the Common Market talk with one voice. It had, he maintained, a right to a say in world affairs.

The General, of course, felt that this was a matter for French leadership. He wanted to harness the economic power of the EEC for his own political ends.

His successors do not go quite so far, though they also believe in France's "natural role" as the leader of Western Europe. M. Pompidou may be a Gaullist but he is more flexible, and above all more realistic than the General, though. He at most thinks what the General said out loud.

France's attitude towards Britain at Viterbo shows how Gaullist an approach the French continued to adopt. They wanted to exclude Whitehall from foreign policy consultations until Britain is a full member of the Common Market.

The compromise reached (Britain is to attend the second day of consultations) came about at this country's request.

A great deal has happened since the General's departure from the political stage to provide food for thought for a number of Common Market countries, including France.

Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph Luns made no bones about matters in a recent interview with *L'Aurore*, the Paris daily. The Dutch, Luns said, are growing increasingly worried about the renewed poser of this country. For this reason alone, he commented, political unification of Western Europe was a must.

Similar sentiments were expressed by *Le Monde* on the eve of Viterbo. The expansion of the Common Market and Bonn's dialogue with the Eastern Bloc, it was stated, make it incumbent the governments of the Six to seek new ways and means of cooperation.

True enough. One of the main aims of political cooperation as understood by General de Gaulle was to keep this country under control. Viewed in this light Willy Brandt's policy towards the Eastern Bloc may indirectly be of benefit to European integration.

So despite scepticism as to political union Viterbo nonetheless represented a good start.

Hans Rademacher

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 June 1970)

Paris encourages Bonn to reach Moscow agreemen

President Pompidou has indul- plain speaking, informing Sovi- eign Minister Gromyko in Paris France would like the talks be- Bonn and Moscow to be crowne- success.

At the present juncture this repr- encouragement for possible doub- Bonn but more than anything else i- indication to the Soviet visitor that- ce has no intention of competing- Bonn for detente.

France shows little inclination to- vide the Soviet Union with an oppo- ty of playing off Bonn against Par-

Welcome as this right word at the- moment and in the right place is, t- can be no mistaking the context in w- France would like to see success bi- cow for this country.

M. Pompidou emphasised to his S- guest – no doubt also with a gla- Bonn's direction – that Franco-Ge- Republic reconciliation is a fait ac- and that the economic developm- Western Europe is being consolid- a pragmatic basis.

France clearly sees the need fo- at last to head in the direction of de- but repeatedly stresses, on occasio- incomprehensible agitation, that th- deral Republic is firmly tied to We- Europe.

Within this framework, and wi- papering over differences of opinion- the Soviet Union, France continues- prepared to pursue General de Ga- aim of detente and cooperation with- ern Europe.

M. Pompidou's express assurance- this intention to his Soviet visitor is- ficant to the extent that since the de- ture of General de Gaulle the - government has made no secret - anxiety lest France's new leaders fo- venience's sake abandon their tiring- al position within the West.

In emphasising, even more tha- General used to the role of Wester- rope, his successors show not the sl- inclination of allowing themselves t- led along the anti-Communist way- a past generation of "Europeans," s- Robert Schuman and Konrad Ade-

The encouragement given Bonn by- sident Pompidou during Mr Grom- visit to Paris must be taken at fac-

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 Jun-

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HOME AFFAIRS

No return to disturbances of Weimar Republic

Apparently the political scene in the Federal Republic has gone through radical changes in recent years.

Indicative of this was the meeting of Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph in Kassel. Whereas Stoph was greeted with a red carpet the confrontation of extremist groups on the right and the left of the political spectrum, particularly when the television cameras appeared, flared up into a brawl.

This same scene which a few years ago would have been officially classed as a public disturbance and occasion for the police to go into action now gives rise to a scandal since the police failed to protect themselves from three young people.

Our constitutional and pluralistic democracy, usually presented in a black and white form as exemplary as a contrast to the totalitarian system on the other side of the Iron Curtain seems to have developed into a polarised friend-foe society. It is the ground on which anti-parliamentarian groups squabble.

Concerned voices are being heard more often warning ever more forcefully; "just like the Weimar Republic!".

Some people have blamed this escalation of extremism in the Federal Republic on the new *Ostpolitik*, but this is certainly not the case.

It is, however, an example of the possibilities of change in a parliamentary system which has been attacked for being supposedly petrified. Aggressive demonstrations against the "system" have deeper, even if only slightly rational bases.

In place of the democratic order of the fifties with no militant demonstrations, without streetfighting, without black lists and assassination attempts a free political style has come in which increasingly crosses the border into the realms of violence and criminal acts.

As irresistible as a wave of fashion the romance of guerilla warfare and revolution is spreading. Already it is felt in beatnik and bohemian circles that physical and psychic terror is gradually being made *gesellschaftsfähig* (socially acceptable).

The newly developed fighting forms of the new ultra-left for attacking the "system" are hastily taken up by the political romanticists and thugs of the extreme right. Pistols and carbines are the weapons of "the European Liberation Front". Is there a threat of returning to the crisis-torn times of the Weimar Republic?

After 1919 parliamentary and democratic forces quickly slipped into a minority. The black, red and gold could not make a stand against the black, white and red, the red and the swastika. Private armies held the streets.

The Weimar Republic consisted of a few years in which majority rule allowed "normal" parliamentary government. Overt or latent civil war on the one hand, and an emergency regime on the other completed the picture.

These very slogans show how far the Bonn republic now as ever is removed from the Weimar situation, despite the conspiratorial activities of many political activists on the extreme right and left.

Outwardly meetings in Kassel and other important conferences create an impression of polarisation of political forces. But the slogan word "polarisation", which has recently come into fashion, is often used in a deceptive way.

Polarisation can have two meanings;

Firstly paving the way to a two-party system which is desired by liberal parliamentary democracy with a government and an Opposition with the power to veto. This has for many decades proved to be the best political basis for a free and freedom-loving society.

Secondly it can imply increasing control of the political field of power by fanatical opponents of the constitutional parliamentary state who are riddled with ideologies. It can mean increasing control over the "street" with all the trappings of street- and house-to-house fighting.

To cut a long story short: polarisation, the concentration of constitutional forces in large popular parties with the power to govern, offering genuine legal alternatives is still the most effective means of combatting the polarisation of extremist opponents of the system which is deadly for a free constitutional State.

It was not merely by chance that in the years of the Grand Coalition when *positive* polarisation was missed and a government monopoly offered no platform for malcontents there was an escalation of extremism.

It was a pleasant surprise at the end of this period that in spite of this – or because of it? – a majority of 95 per cent of the electorate (they could be called the silent majority) gave their vote to the major, more or less liberal parties.

This could be the foundation stone of future political strength. The present set up is far removed from the "republic without republicans" of Weimar.

The silent but enfranchised majority about whom I am talking is not to be compared with either a crypto-fascist majority or with a group of petty-bourgeois reactionaries.

Those people are grouped quite naturally into more conservative and more progressive factions. But what binds these groups together is the knowledge, gained from experience, of totalitarian systems in the past and present-day inhuman dictatorships.

They are united by the will to hammer out unavoidable conflicts according to the rules of democracy and constitutionalism.

It may well be that now as ever trust in the healthy rationality in humankind will be betrayed and that even after the change of government in Bonn the propagandists of contra-violence, whose motto is: Destroy whatever tries to destroy you will spread their contradictory gospels.

The difference between APO (extra-parliamentary opposition) and the IPO which is said to have replaced it, and signifies opposition within the parties, is scarcely discernible.

It is logical outcome of the virtual two-party system and as such is a step in the right direction.

It offers the opportunity for integration as long as the political parties are strong enough in themselves and have strong enough convictions to counteract the *infiltration* of ideologies.

The tendency in this country unlike France for example, is to liberalise the right to demonstrate, but not to extend it to antifragmentation legislation.

Thsi tendency speaks for the political understanding of humanity and the capability to learn of the much despised Establishment (a word which should be used with caution and treated with caution since it is trendy).

After the excesses of misguided rigorousness and misguided tolerance a much needed educational process has got under way.

Politicians and police officials, legal organisations and journalists are learning.

A consensus of opinion on the rules of the game must be taken following the so-called creation of insecurity. The rules must be carefully drawn up and followed to the letter and a line must be drawn on the degree of violence that will be permitted. There will be no repeat of Weimar.

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 May 1970)

Demonstrations in Kassel during the Brandt-Stoph meeting

(Photo: Wolfgang Haut/Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland)

New appointments in SPD leadership

Carlo Schmid and Käte Strobel are no longer represented on the Social Democratic Party executive which was elected recently by the executive committee.

Carlo Schmid's position was taken by national executive secretary Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski. Annemarie Renger took Health Minister Käte Strobel's place on the executive.

The eleven-strong executive committee is made up of Willy Brandt, his deputies Helmut Schmidt and Herbert Wehner, treasuer Alfred Nau, Egon Franke, Heinz Kühn, Georg Leber, Alex Möller and Professor Karl Schiller.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 1 June 1970)

Defence debate waffles on

The debate on the Bonn government's White Paper on Federal Republic security and the state of the Bundeswehr unfortunately differed completely from the White Paper itself.

The Opposition offered little more than superficial tactics. Pointing out the future of the Bundeswehr in the late seventies with hopes and aspirations which were either illusory or downright deceitful the government tried to offer some consolation.

Opposition spokesman Zimmermann, Klepsch and Wörner reproached the government in more or less plain terms for allegedly cutting down the security of the Federal Republic.

As far as the efforts being made by this country, in connection with our Nato partners, to bring about political detente and as far as the present situation in the Bundeswehr is concerned this accusation is absolutely unfounded.

The fact that offers of negotiations are being made in no way implies diminution of security.

Christian Social Union member Zimmermann's question to the government about what it would do if Nato suggestions for considered troop reductions in the East and West is rejected by the East is highlighted. Offers of negotiations do not diminish the security of the State. On the contrary they must be an essential part of any present-day defence policy.

The fighting force of the Bundeswehr is no worse today than seven months ago, when the Social Democrat-Free Democrat coaliton came to power.

The Opposition has levelled carefully aimed criticism at Helmut Schmidt, the Defence Minister, claiming that cuts and deletions he has made in the arms allocation have reduced the degree of security in the Federal Republic in years to come.

But Opposition criticism was destructive with no constructive alternative offered.

CDU experts know well enough that the degree of security in the Federal Republic is more considerably reduced by limiting Bundeswehr establishments than by cutting the defence budget.

CDU speakers in the debate gave assurances therefore that they would back Schmidt up to the hilt in his efforts to relieve Bundeswehr understaffing. This requires money.

The Opposition is speaking on one hand of cuts in the arms allocation and then demanding a greater increase in the defence budget. But it did not force the point since an increase in defence expenditure at the expense of education and social welfare allocations would be unpopular.

The excessive haste in forming and building up the Bundeswehr and its excessive dimenison from the start have thrown up so many self-contradicting problems that the present government initiative in setting priorities has come rather too late than too early.

Anyhow the debate proved that the government still lacks the courage to carry out genuine, consistent, longterm planning. Talk of possible troop reductions in East and West is an indication of perplexity concerning long-term defence planning.

Plans of this kind can never be based on hopes alone.

Willy Brandt's and Helmut Schmidt's statements that a situation could arise where the defence budget greatly increases again after a few years must be greeted with scepticism.

In the mid-seventies, the demands of educational policy on the budget as a whole will be higher than at present and scarcely leave room for great increases in defence spending.

In addition to this Bonn will have to pay more for the American troops stationed in this country next year, with the result that there will be another increase in expenditure.

Since expenditure on arms can only be cut to a limited extent it seems likely that in the long run cuts and re-structuring the Bundeswehr will have to be undertaken.

(Handelsblatt, 4 June 1970)

■ POLITICS

Karl Moersch replaces Ralf Dahrendorf at the FO

After considering their future and before forming a coalition with the Social Democrats (SPD) in the Bundestag, the Free Democrats (FDP) came to the conclusion that they stood most chance of attracting new voters from among those who rise quickly up the social ladder.

The most well known riser, sociologist and former Social Democrat in the ranks of the FDP, Ralf Dahrendorf is leaving for Brussels on 1 July. Karl Moersch will replace him as parliamentary State Secretary in Bonn.

Dahrendorf suddenly appeared in the limelight as a symbol for the new FDP, advocating a policy of accepted conflict,



Ralf Dahrendorf

(Photos: dpa)

a policy where disagreements should not be denied or suppressed.

Mobility, performance and competition were the watchwords of his personal party programme. One of his visions was an FDP politician, perhaps himself, becoming Federal Chancellor in 1973.

Ralf Dahrendorf's father was a Social Democrat and member of the Reichstag until 1933. Dahrendorf was born in 1929 in Hamburg. He joined the SPD in 1947 at the age of eighteen, but stopped paying his membership subscription in 1952. In the SPD, contrary to other parties, this is tantamount to resignation.

In January 1968 he appeared at the FDP pary congress in Freiburg as the party's chief ideologist. He wore a pink carnation in his buttonhole. Standing on a car roof, he took part in a discussion with Rudi Dutschke, at that time leader of the Socialist Students' Union.

After no more than eight weeks membership of the FDP he was elected on to the Federal Executive.

Shortly afterwards he supported recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier and was told by his party chairman that his views were not in accord with those of the executive.

Recent statements by Dahrendorf show that he now does not want to go as far in German and Eastern European policy as party leader Walter Scheel, the Foreign Minister.

Dahrendorf is a sociologist, having taken a doctorate in this subject in Hamburg at the age of 23 and then, two years later, in London. He has taught the subject in Saarbrücken, Tübingen, Harvard and British Columbia.

In September 1969 he left Constance to enter the Bundestag and in October became parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office with special responsibility for cultural policy.

Now that he is becoming one of the nine highest civil servants of the Common Market Commission in Brussels, he will have to pay most of his attention to foreign relations. He has become a commissioner instead of a Chancellor.

Dahrendorf sat silently by the side of Walter Scheel in the Foreign Office, in no way emanating verbal mobility, when the Minister first announced the name of his successor.

If ever there was similarity between Dahrendorf and Moersch, it is that they both bear the fashionable label of being radical liberals. Both stood side by side for a time as Young Democrats who had grown older.

But even if Dahrendorf is said to have changed, Moersch has remained what many people call a left-wing liberal.

Moersch likes to point out his liberal tradition. His grandfather supported the Württemberg Volksparteí, his father its successor, the German Democratic Party.

Karl Moersch was born in Württemberg in 1929. He joined the FDP/DVP at the age of twenty. In 1959 he became a town councillor in Oberursel in the Taunus. He entered the Bundestag via the reserve list in 1964 and two years ago became a member of the nine-man FDP executive.

A journalist by profession, he has worked in Oberndorf, Ludwigshafen, Frankfurt and Bonn.

Moersch is one of the quickest and sharpest speakers in the Bundestag. Kurt Georg Kiesinger used to leave his seat when Moersch got up to speak.

As Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office and the representative of the Foreign Minister in certain fields, especially cultural policy, he will have to keep a firm rein on his temperament when speaking and will have to make less use of his polemic talents.

Rudolf Strauch

(DIE WELT, 3 June 1970)



Karl Moersch

Public attitudes of government aims surveyed

With the biggest survey in its history up to now the Social Democratic Party (SPD) is to investigate the opinions of the citizens of the Federal Republic on government policy and its aims for the future.

Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the SPD business manager, announced at a press conference in Bonn on 1 June that two and a half million questionnaires would be sent out to households, factories and residential areas in the next six weeks.

The questions are concerned mainly with German and Eastern European policy, economic policy and welfare policy.

The SPD wants to know whether citizens consider talks with the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to be right, whether they should be continued even though success may not be immediately visible and whether the government should also recognise the Oder-Neisse frontier. Recognition of the GDR is not mentioned.

In economic policy, the SPD wants to know whether the government should consider unemployment to stabilise prices immediately and whether citizens expect an increase in their real earnings in 1970.

(DIE WELT, 2 June 1970)

Law reform meets with opposition from lawyers and judges

Government plans for law reform have met with grave doubts from the Federal Law Association. In a press statement, the association feared that reform would not lead to any saving in expenditure but would mean increased costs of at least 4,000 million Marks.

It noted with consternation that the Federal government had already introduced individual measures without giving sufficient details of the plans to lawyers, the largest legal group.

In the reform plans of the Federal Ministry of Justice, the Law Association sees a backward step in the administration of justice and an encroachment on the rights of every citizen seeking justice.

Instead of introducing a three-tier legal structure and merging 800 police and ninety county courts to form 350 new-type courts, it would be simpler and less expensive, the press statement says, to merge smaller courts into more efficient police courts.

The Chamber also raised objections against what is known as the acceleration clause as this largely reduces the chance of introducing new material in an appeal court.

According to dpa, the complete executive of this country's Association of Judges in Passau has spoken out against shortening a lawyer's period as junior barrister from thirty to 21 months, a measure being considered by the Ministry of Justice.

Bernd Drees, chairman of the Association and president of the Düsseldorf county court, said that the minimum demand of his association was a two year period of practical training.

Junior barristers should be employed in the administration of justice, in legal counsel and in general administration, the Association believes. At present junior barristers go through at least ten posts without having the chance of working in any of them for a longer period of time.

Drees opposed efforts to have petty disputes arbitrated by justices of the peace, lay people who have been specially well educated. The Judges' Association did not think much of this proposal as it would not help to preserve a unified system of judges.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 1 June 1970)

Expellees – the stag[e] extras in the party political arena

The former League of Expellees often used to accuse the Union ties, the CDU and the CSU, of little attention to the interests pellees and refugees.

Of course this was not true, many Bavarians viewed the expellees even more suspicion than they "Prussians", Bavarian parlance for unfortunate enough to have been the north.

Christian Social Union (CSU) Franz Josef Strauss is now however as one of the most attorneys of the expellees. But more the character of foreign policy in the special case of the Federal North Rhine-Westphalia, certainly mestic motives as well.

For Strauss the expellees are another group that can be mobilised used in national and party political tions. The Social Democrats (SPD) other hand believe that time has the sting from the problem of pellees and will finally solve it.

The Federal government, a firm liever in the opinion polls, supports view with figures gained by many tutes operating in this field.

According to these statistics, two thirds of expellees and refugees lieve that Pomerania, Silesia and Prussia are lost for ever, though of they do not approve of this. This shows a certain degree of resignation.

Recognition of the present frontiers is accepted by a majority the home population and also by 45 per cent of refugees and expellees.

Because of the different proportions these two sections in the population is still a narrow majority for recog[nition]. Many people link their agreement the hope of better relations with and the Eastern Bloc.

Of course anyone gathering the pellees around him once again that their vote will not decide any vincial assembly elections.

But the term "policy of renunciation" extends to other political areas, unreliability as far as the nation cerned, a lack in the will of self- and too little suitability for foreign licy.

Those who ignore the interests expellees today, the argument goes, tomorrow betray the rights and other groups in favour of certain successes.

This is the actual battle between position and government. The expellees are just stage extras that time has up.

The SPD, and the Free Democrats hope that a forecast of this type prove true. They are beginning to culate the possible counter-reaction discontent of wide sections of the and aggressive demands in everyday lities.

It is of course not aggressive to demand the right of self-determination for Germans and place the expellees' right have a homeland over the realities after the War, and when all is said done, by the War.

But this method will not result return of the Eastern territories or bring an atmosphere of calm into policy.

Public opinion here goes through all sections. Many expellees long thought the same as the home population and some of the home population think in a more expellee manner than expellees themselves. Opinion polls point to this.

Manfred Georg

(Kieler Nachrichten, 2 June 19[70])

■ INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

Recognition of the GDR has rough aspects for both sides

There was no mistaking the words of Peter Lorf, the German Democratic Republic delegation's press spokesman, on the evening of the Kassel meeting between Willy Brandt and Willi Stoph. There would be further talks between the two German heads of government, he said, only if the Federal government was prepared to give the GDR full diplomatic recognition.

Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR's Ministerial Council, was less blunt two hours later in a television interview with Karl Eduard von Schnitzler, East Berlin's chief commentator, who had also come to Kassel.

He said that the GDR was willing to continue the talks as soon as Bonn showed a realistic attitude in the basic question of diplomatic recognition.

Since then there has been no further comment from East Berlin as to how and when everything is to continue. Socialist Unity Party (SED) officials are sparing with their statements.

In a radio discussion programme broadcast by the Deutschlandsender Rudi Singer, the chief editor of *Neues Deutschland*, interpreted Stoph's mention of a pause for thought. The Federal government should not now pause in their thought, but must begin to think at long last, he said.

Singer said that the beginning, the first step could only be the opening of full diplomatic relations.

Comrades Kurt Hager and Paul Verner had nothing to add to this when they appeared *before* the press (after some hesitation) during the party congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW).

Hager's comment was: "When this basic question is clear, there can be discussion on all points."

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

"Kassel ended with the proposal of a pause for thought," Verner said. "I hope that the Federal government learns something during this pause."

When asked whether the GDR government would also use this pause for thought they replied that East Berlin always thought about how peace could be safeguarded in Germany.

They ignored all mention that Chancellor Brandt had held out the prospect of a solution to the question of recognition if he were to receive an answer beforehand as to what concrete results there would be in the interest of people in Germany.

This offer, made by Brandt in Kassel, is an embarrassment to the SED. Until now it has not replied in detail to it or the Chancellor's twenty-point programme.

Brandt's words were not taken seriously. They were dismissed as a manoeuvre to conceal the actually far-reaching aims of Bonn's policy against the GDR.

SED reactions show what was beforehand only assumed – Willi Stoph and his comrades travelled to Kassel with the intention of allowing the meeting to end as it did.

But the more cooperative Willy Brandt became, the more difficult it must have been for them to reject his offers and justify their course.

The things that went wrong at Kassel did not alter the result in any way, but only made the SED's tactics more easy. It sparked off a campaign in the GDR in which the Federal Republic was represented as a State dominated by reactionary and neo-Nazi elements.

Newspaper headlines drummed this into the people: "Nazi provocations were planned", "Nazi terror, disrepect shown to GDR flag, disorderly riots – this is what lies behind Bonn's talk of peace, freedom and humanity".

Journalists claimed that people who were willing to rip up flags today would be pulling down the border posts tomorrow. And this was not only applied to extremist minorities but to the Federal Republic as a whole.

SED propaganda tried to ignore the fact that Stoph had not accepted what Brandt had offered. Renunciation of force, respecting frontiers and statehood, limitation of sovereignty to one's own territory, the exchange of plenipotentiaries and agreement regarding membership of international organisations would, all in all, have been de facto recognition.

But this was rejected in favour of the formula "full diplomatic recognition". It is now becoming obvious that the GDR is tying its own hands by using legal concepts. This was the miastake of earlier governments in the Federal Republic.

It is not at all true that the GDR insists upon full diplomatic recognition when opening relations with a country. It only insists on this where the Federal Republic is concerned.

The GDR already has consulates and trade missions in many countries without having full diplomatic relations. It had long had contacts with Algeria before full diplomatic relations were agreed upon one day before the Kassel meeting.

When the GDR government demands different relations with the Federal Republic than with other States, this is not the result of their fear of an alleged neo-Fascist and imperialist danger.

Foreign Minister Otto Winzer himself said over the Deutschlandsender, "In the struggle for great things, Communists have never been afraid of Nazis."

There are other reasons for the GDR's delaying tactics. Rapprochement between Bonn and East Berlin certainly cannot be expected until Bonn's exploratory talks in Moscow have registered their first successes.

And a further point. Rapprochement is not possible until Moscow itself has an interest in closer relations between the two German States.

That means that the Gordian knot would not be cut if Bonn decided to recognise the GDR immediately. The SED is well aware that there would have to be an agreement on Berlin at the same time as recognition. The four powers will have to make the final decision here however.

No pressing matter

Diplomatic recognition of the GDR by Bonn is far less urgent to the SED than the party maintains. But that is not so much bound up with the financial advantages in inter-German trade that the GDR would lose after full diplomatic recognition.

One result of recognition on the basis of international law would be that East Berlin would have to allow human easements in Germany, more travel and cultural and sporting exchanges.

If the GDR disappointed these hopes, it would suffer damage in both foreign and domestic policy. If it was prepared to fulfil these conditions, the decay of the German nation would be halted and its unity strengthened.

The one must be as unpleasant for the SED as the other.

The grapes of recognition are sour – for both sides. It was not a pause for thought that Stoph wanted but a pause for breath.

Joachim Nawrocki

(DIE ZEIT, 29 May 1970)

Red flags were draped discreetly along the walls, the delegates' brief-cases were green and delicate roses adorned the table, contrasting with the snow-white table-cloth.

This was the respectable face of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) at its second party congress on 23 May in the historical assembly hall of the *Neue Welt* in the suburb of Neukölln.

After all, the Party would like to improve their two per cent share of the vote at the elections next spring and the townsfolk of Berlin no longer like things so blood-red and revolutionary.

The fact that the extreme left-wing extra-parliamentary opposition (APO) groups have no wish to understand this and thus spoil the whole business angers the SEW more than the posters of Mao Tse-tung.

One of the most frequently discussed subjects at the party congress was how the APO could be won over to the aims of the SEW.

At any rate, the SEW would like to distinguish itself from those who take part in street battles and stone throwing and would like to meet with more success in its underground activities in factories, trades unions and youth groups.

This was still a distant aim at the first party congress four years ago. At the extraordinary party congress last year it was described as difficult. Now statements on the subject are essentially more optimistic.

For many middle-class citizens alienated by the revolutionary look of anarchists the sight of a Communist in a lounge suit is acceptable, as superficial and dangerous this type of evaluation may be.

West Berlin's Communists play it cool

At the party congress of the SEW everybody wore a collar and tie. Only a few of the younger members risked a beard and then it was always well trimmed. Women members had all had their hair done.

At first glance the congress, attended by some 650 delegates, looked respectably bourgeois, matching the rose decorations. And discipline was once again good. Nobody left their seats to walk around the hall, there was no heckling, speeches were read out in turn and the intervals were strictly kept to.

West Berlin newspapers took little notice of the SEW congress. In the almost empty press section there were only a handful of Western journalists among pressmen from East Berlin.

But it is wrong to consider the SEW to be uninteresting. Perhaps the party does not mind this lack of interest as its respectable facade might not stand up to closer examination.

The party wishes to be considered as an independent communist party. After Krushchev's ultimatum in 1959 the West Berlin organisation was split from the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Greater Berlin and the officials responsible for it moved into the Western half of the city.

In 1962, after the Wall had been built, the West Berlin Socialist Unity Party (SED-W) officially decraled itself independent, true to the three state theory. A year ago at the extraordinary party congress in the Neue Welt the D for Deutschland was omitted, leaving SEW.

Kieler Nachrichten
LANDESZEITUNG FÜR SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The SEW remains the SED branch office for West Berlin. It is obvious that the contributions of 6,500 members can cover only a fraction of the party's expenses.

Only now has the SEW received its own emblem – the three letters appear in the form of the red flag. Ten years ago the SED badge with the crossed hands was still seen on members' lapels. After this lapels were left blank.

But now at the latest party congress delegates were handed white cardboard disks the size of a five Mark piece and with the new emblem.

It is only now that the SEW has decided to have its own politbureau. But that does not alter the fact that they do not pursue their own line – there was no discussion of ideological questions at the congress. All the party does is carry out special tasks within the framework of SED policy.

There is a lot of talk about these tasks. The central feature is the undermining of West Berlin or, to use official parlance, the consolidation of ties with the workers.

Delegates stood up in turn to explain how this was to be done. A delegate from the Siemens works said that every member should set up a group of colleagues who do not belong to other parties and ocuupy himself with them intensively.

Members should not make long speeches in the factories but should ask embarrassing questions. It was agreed that the chances of the party were greater, the more insecure the population felt.

A brunette, who could almost be described as elegant, received special applause for her speech. After all, she and her husband did manage to make contact with 26 colleagues in West Berlin factory, including a Social Democrat who was now attending the congress as a guest.

Of course this sort of activity must encroach on a member's leisure time. This couple invited colleagues home to drink a glass of beer with them so that the atmosphere would be more relaxed. Since the beginning of the year this brunette had won over six new members for the SEW. She was met with stormy applause when she demanded special training for this sort of work.

An announcement from the party executive claiming that 200 new members, mainly young people, had joined the party since 1966 sounded credible. There were many young people sitting among the greyhaired old campaigners at the delegate tables.

Renate Marbach

(Kieler Nachrichten, 26 May 1970)



THE ARTS

Obscenity and pornography discussed at Düsseldorf



Düsseldorf is holding a Danish week and over every store the Danish flag and another flag depicting the milch-cow Karoline are flying. Karoline is advertising Jutland butter.

But business chief François Bondy said from the start that there was no intention of delivering a lecture on the Danish week. Instead there was a round of talks at which that special preserve of the progressive Danes was discussed – pornography. The theme of the talks was: "Can obscenity and porn still be provocative in our society?"

At the round table this subject was discussed by Professor Hans Giese, a sexologist, Herbert Mainusch, a professor of German studies, Jesuit priest Paul Konrad Kurz and author Peter Rühmkorf.

Apart from Rühmkorf everyone was agreed that a sharp dividing line could be drawn between obscenity and pornography.

They decided that the depiction of the obscene in literature was justified since there is an obscene side to human life. Human beings have a bent for the anormal and immoral and thus literature, as a reflection of life, was bound to include this aspect of the human quality.

But their opinion on pornography was different. They defined pornography as being the depiction of sex for sex' sake.

Paul Konrad Kurz managed to formulate the difference most clearly and concisely – literature, even if obscene, creates communication, whereas pornography creates only a consumer market.

Herbert Mainusch gave an interesting discourse on the history of pornography.

He claimed that in earlier times pornography had had an important function. It had served to show men the techniques of lovemaking and helped them escape the ignorance and intolerance of a hypocritical society.

But nowadays the hypocrisy is gone and techniques of lovemaking can be looked up in reputable books by well-known sexologists – for instance the approved *Sex Atlas* of the Bonn Health Ministry.

Pornography has thus become more and more of a surrogate for those who cannot get the real thing. Its emphasis has turned increasingly to sadistic and masochistic perversions and as such was becoming dangerous.

Peter Rühmkorf could not agree with this judgment. He considers that literature with an obscene touch and pornography are one and the same thing.

Both, he claims, have an antiauthoritarian flavour to them. Their role is to *free*.

"It is by no means coincidence," he stated, "that in Fascist Spain pornography is more heavily suppressed than in other countries."

On this point, however he had to admit that the Spanish system of censorship was really paltry in comparison to that exercised in Communist-dictated countries and revolutionary states such as Algeria.

In these discussions Rühmkorf did not come off too well. When he was questioned about the new cover-girls on his magazine *konkret* he stammered in embarrassment that these had nothing to do with the "critical" content of the magazine and they were just intended as an inducement to buy.

Paul Konrad Kurz stated and quite rightly so that excuses such as this fall into the general pattern of those used by producers of pornography.

Hans Giese brought the talk back from the realms of literature to the spheres of medical-sexual pathology. He maintained that pornography often has a salutary effect, channelling sexual frustrations off and relieving sufferers.

At this point the chairman of the discussion Bondy came out in disagreement. He claimed that many sexual pathologists, including Hans Giese himself, tended to get entangled in their own statements and contradict themselves.

He said that on the one hand sexologists recommend the reading of pornography as a stimulant and on the other hand as a compensating factor particularly when it is a question of compensating for sexually-based violent feelings. Which then is right?

As a general rule the oft-mentioned relationship between repressed puritanism and aggressive political violence is disproved by history. There have been puritan regimes (for instance 19th century Sweden) which were completely unaggressive, and in the Rome of libertine Caesars frighful horrors were perpetrated.

Unfortunately the talks were broken off at this interesting stage. Hans Giese, somewhat piqued, pointed to his empirical investigations. Paul Konrad Kurz was still saying – despite statements to the contrary – that in Denmark no definite relationship had yet been proved between the legalisation of pornography and the drop in sex crimes. He claimed that statistics had been manipulated in favour of the purveyors of pornography. At this point time ran out and the discussion was at an end.

A large audience had behaved with great discipline and at certain stages seemed somewhat bored. This may have been due to the fact the subject under discussion, modern pornography, was hardly treated at all, so many were the digressions.

François Bondy quoted the judgement of a French critic on the present wave of *porn*: "When you read it you note that those who wrote it have most certainly never held anything else in their hand but a pen."

Günter Zehm

(DIE WELT, 28 May 1970)

Plans for Darmstadt's modern music holiday course

Between 23 August and 4 September 1970 the Darmstadt International Musical Insitute is arranging its International Holiday Courses for Modern Music for the 25th time.

Günther Becker, György Ligeti, Karlheinz Stockhausen and, for the first time, Vinko Globokar and Ladislav Kupkovic will lecture on the subject of composition.

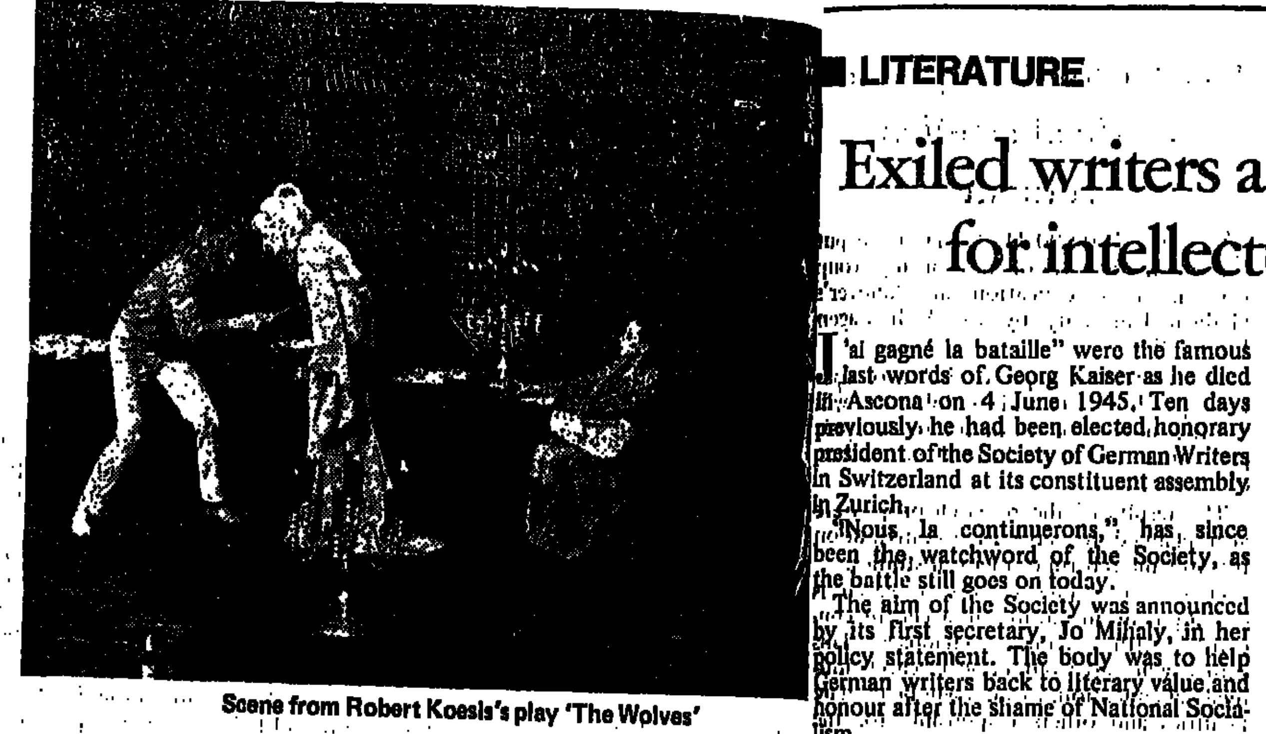
In the instrumental courses Saschko Gawriloff will deal with the violin, Siegfried Palm with the cello, Alfons and Aloys Kontarsky with the piano and Vinko Globokar with the horn, trumpet, trombone and tuba.

In a practical instrumental course for composers Aloys Kontarsky and Siegfried Palm will also discuss the problems of keyboard and string instruments.

There will also be events open to the public. The Hessischer Rundfunk Orchestra are to give a concert and a chamber concert. Another orchestral concert will be given by the Westdeutscher Rundfunk Orchestra.

There will also be chamber music evenings by the lecturers and the Stockholm Philharmonic, a composers' evening with new works by Karlheinz Stockhausen as well as guest appearances by Vinko Globokar's Free Music Group and Günther Becker's Megahertz Group.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 May 1970)



Scene from Robert Koesis's play 'The Wolves'

(Photo: Rosemari

Four-letter words, drop-outs and drugs in Hamburg theatre

Hamburg's Thalia Theater is putting on a second premiere in the first season with Boy Gobert as theatre manager of the German theatrical social game *Wir sind ja gar nicht so* (Of course we're not really like this).

Thalia at 11: American underground and the chaps there are so open, with not one word that they are afraid to speak!

Likewise Robert Koesis, born in 1938 in New York. His play is called *Die Wölfe* (The Wolves). If a German theatre can portray a man as a wolf among men then nothing much can go wrong with this production.

On the stage we see New York. New York as it lives and loves. A homosexually inclined man, a man addicted to narcotics, an aged female pusher of dope, a striptease artiste and a girl who suffers sado-masochistically from her own virginity are organising a party.

The acting is much as expected. It is freely adapted from the style of Albee, with traps for guests at the party. People from the backwoods are invited and shocked by sexual acts and other methods.

Covered up with high-faluting words from sexology which do less to show the perversity of sexual relations in the play by their inventiveness than by their own intrinsic nature the "wolves" are set free.

Characters in the play lust after each other and after dope. The talk is of *ficken* and *blasen* (gutter words for genital and oral intercourse).

The junkey-mama tells on several occasions of how her so dearly-beloved spouse confused their first physical contact with a visit to the pissoir.

Visitors are portrayed as being as bourgeois as people from Connecticut (in Koesis' eyes). When they come to the party they are pampered with ... doped up to the eyeballs with ... daubed with paint and gagged. All of a sudden they are keen to swap roles ... then they are set out on the street in the fresh air.

The people who threw the party come again next week. End. Curtain. Applause. Here and there a boo or two.

We are left to suppose that the play is not quite so trashy and insignificant as it appeared in Hanno Lunin's production in Hamburg. The reason we are ... to suppose this is that neither the ... nor the publishers was prepared to ... the texts readily available.

In a sleazy bar in New York's ... ground this play may have been just ... Even when dubbed "experimental theatre" it seems to be irrelevant in Hamburg's Thalia Theatre.

On the stage it is constantly ... that the characters want to mess ... with the mama from Connecticut ... totally unsuspecting. They want to ... her up like a toy balloon. But all ... just a question of hiding behind a ... verbal voyeurism.

All we hear is the woman from Connecticut screeching. Then she ... besmirched. In the text of the play ... sadistic organisers of the party call ... Pack (who is very aptly named) to ... her up like a balloon yet again.

Now, however, he presses her close ... him in front of everyone, as tightly as ... decorum of a theatre allows!

The method with which he clutches ... woman conforms to the old tradition ... Ufa in the days when the German cinema was great. She is pressed against the ... The lover pushes his face hard into ... neck and groans passionately!

... American off-off-theatre is brought officiously to the market in this country. It bears the blemishes of hypocrisy.

There is a resemblance to the ... outside theatres where dirty shows ... performed. There is something ... miniscent of those establishments ... the name is *Paris bei Nacht* (Night ... Paris) and customers receive nothing ... cept their own prudery thrown in their face.

Why did the Thalia Theater not ... a tout from St Pauli to stand outside ... theatre and try to entice people ... "Come along – come in. A once-in-a-lifetime show, New York at its wildest ... Come along gents – seats all round ... cheap, cheap!"

Hellmuth Karasek

(DIE ZEIT, 29 May 1970)

LITERATURE

Exiled writers association fights for intellectual freedom

"J'ai gagné la bataille" were the famous last words of Georg Kaiser as he died in Ascona on 4 June 1945. Ten days previously he had been elected honorary president of the Society of German Writers in Switzerland at its constituent assembly in Zurich.

"Nous la continuerons," has since been the watchword of the Society, as the battle still goes on today.

The aim of the Society was announced by its first secretary, Jo Mihaly, in her policy statement. The body was to help German writers back to literary value and honour after the shame of National Socialism.

To achieve this aim, the statement of intentions continued, "We are ready to form a united spiritual front to protect new German writing, to protect peace and freedom."

Its first executive committee under the chairmanship of Jo Mihaly consisted of Dr, now Professor, Hans Mayer, Berthold Wolf, Bruno Schönlank, Stefan Hermlin, Alexander M. Frey and Ernst Iros.

The chairmanship later went to Walter Fabian, Otto Zimmermann and the undersigned. Today it is in the hands of Hans Kühner-Wolfskehl.

In many years of work as editor of the Society's bulletin, Ossip Kalenter did a lot to find and combat Nazi plots and their revival. Ulrich Seelmann-Eggebert today continues this work with equal vigilance.

The Society's first task 25 years ago was to persuade the authorities to reverse their ban on German writers' work. In this it had the help of friends from the Swiss Writers' Association.

Illegal publication of poems and articles in respectable newspapers had cost Robert Jungk and Jakob Haringer prison sentences. Werner Hellwig was deported to Liechtenstein where he only just escaped death at the hands of the Gestapo.

Similar laws are still found today as Paul Mayer found out. Hardly had he returned from Mexico to Zurich than he was faced with the prospect of deportation for writing the biography of Ernst Rowohlt.

Initial contacts across the Rhine were soon established. Some members decided to return to Germany and helped to found newspapers and publishing houses or build up cultural life in libraries and theatres.

Johannes R. Becher came over to attend an executive session. Thomas Mann returned to Europe and, at the invitation of the Society, read from his *Doktor Faustus* for the first time and gave his speech *Oh my, on our relationship to Germany*.

Julius Bab, Max Brod, Manfred George, Herman Hesse, Karl Jaspers, Annette Kolb and Hans Purrmann were also members of the Society.

Developments within Germany forced the Society to re-examine its basic attitude.

The old German Writers' Association, newly constituted in Paris in 1934 under the direction of Heinrich Mann and in 1939 in New York under Oskar Maria Graf, had declared its aim to be the maintenance, extension and restoration of intellectual freedom in the world.

But the German Democratic Republic's propagandistic demands on writers were not compatible with these aims that were taken over by the Society of German Writers in Switzerland as the legitimate successor to the German Writters' Association.

The Society had long since developed into a supranational writers' association. In 1952 it was re-christianed "The Society of German-language writers abroad". In 1966 it took into account the fact that it has members in all five continents and changed its name to the "International Protection Society of German-language Writers".

Emigre status was abolished as a condition for membership a long time ago. The only determining factor now is support of political and intellectual freedom and the assurance that the member remained true to this ideal during the years of calamity.

The prestige of the society in the eyes of the world increased from year to year. The Hugo Jacobi Prize was set up in memory of a former member and is awarded to young poets. Helmut Heissenbüttel, Cyrus Atabay, Peter Rühmkorf, Walter Gross and, most recently, Horst Bienek are among poets who have received the award.

One member of the Society, Julius Marx, entrusted the Georg Kaiser Archives to the Berlin Academy of the Arts and gave Dr Walther Huder the basis for building up his archives on poets and artists.

But there is more to the Society than archive work harking back to the past. Participation at the International German-language Writers' Congresses in Überlingen, Munich and Berlin showed the after-effects of a past that has still not been overcome.

At the Überlingen congress Hermann Kesten delivered a speech on German Literature in exile. When he spoke of the immoral attitude of German writers in the Third Reich and today, he was met not only with applause but also with violent protests.

By staying away from the Merano congress, the Society was spared the temptation of allowing itself to be used for nationalist purposes.

In 1956 the Society was the only writers' association in Switzerland to protest against events in Hungary. The Society became more and more conscious of its duty of pointing out all neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic tendencies that could corrupt politics and the intellect.

In spite of the establishment of the Library of Exile Literature in Frankfurt and the unique opportunities to research that this offers, German studies and literary research in this country has avoided research into exile literature. Until researchers in this country decide to start research of this type, the main stimuli will have to continue to come from abroad.

Edwin Maria Landau

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 May 1970)



A scene from Georg Taboris' play 'The Cannibals' which was performed at the Schiller Theater in Berlin (Photo: Ilse Buhs)

Classics dominate this year's 'Theatre Gathering' in Berlin

In the few years of its existence the Theatre Gathering, the first part of the annual Berlin Festival, has already developed its own special tradition. Berlin's theatre-goers are glad of the chance of gaining an overall picture of theatre life in this country without having to travel.

Instead it was the members of the selection jury who did all the travelling. Of course they could not see everything that was worth seeing.

The various productions that can be seen this year in Berlin are more or less worthy of note, though without being a representative cross section of all that can be seen in the German theatre.

But there is a more important aspect. The Theatre Gathering gives theatregoers in Berlin the unique chance of comparing trends in the German-language theatre.

This time these trends were so varied that public reaction was more turbulent than ever before.

There was a clear tendency to come to terms with the Classics. Thanks to Thomas Holtzmann, Fritz Kortner's production of Goethe's *Clavigo* was a great success.

Equally successful was Peter Stein's extremely literary production of *Torquato Tasso* in which he is said to have "rescued Goethe".

Johannes Schaaf's production of Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* could not stand comparison with the other two works. Kortner had already produced the work here, but far more poetically, more intensively, in a more Shakespearean manner and with less reliance on gags.

Schiller's *Kabale und Liebe* was another Classical work that could be seen. Hans Hollmann's production of the play in the Schiller Theatre departed so much from traditional treatments that the audience either rejected it out of hand or enthusiastically approved.

The delicate Basle production of Beckett's *Waiting for Godot*, the work of Hans Bauer, was met with undivided enthusiasm.

Beckett was also represented with his own Berlin production of *Krapp's Last Tape*. Martin Held's ingenious performance helped to make it more authentic.

Contemporary drama was represented by Wolfgang Bauer's *Change*. But Bernd Fischerauer's Vienna production of the play fell rather flat. The Viennese dialect, more appropriate to Grillparzer's *King Ottokar*, was little better than a foreign language to Berlin theatre-goers. It was just too difficult to understand, in spite of the quality of the actors.

Peter Palitzsch had to be prepared for the complete failure of his production in Stuttgart of Hopkins' *This Story of Yours*. This version was considered to be nothing more than third generation Freud with easy-to-understand psychological action.

The third contribution from the contemporary theatre was Tabori's *Cannibals*, a play of social criticism hovering between sexual orgy and religious ritual. Martin Fried's Berlin production was so oppressively effective.

This dynamic theatre gathering showed renewed interest in staging the Classical dramatists. Their plays however were closely examined, revised and given a fresh stage version.

If there had been a prize for producers it would have been divided between Peter Stein (whose production of Bond's *Early Morning* could not be shown even though it was originally planned to have it in the programme), Fritz Kortner and Hans Bauer.

The best acting awards would have gone to Martin Held, Thomas Holtzmann, Rolf Boysen and Paul Gogel.

The best productions were without doubt *Waiting for Godot*, *Krapp's Last Tape* and *This Story of Yours*.

This theatre gathering is not meant to be competitive, it is not an Olympic Games for the theatre world where producers can vie with each other to achieve the desired gold medals.

Friedrich Roemer

(DIE WELT, 23 May 1970)

Kortner directing 'Clavigo' in Berlin. The scene designer, Eckehard Grübler, is on the left. (Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)

■ EDUCATION

Henkel works language laboratory aids employees to learn English swiftly



Language laboratory teaching is the latest of the many methods to learn a foreign language. The educational department of the Henkel Works in Düsseldorf has had a language laboratory for the past two and a half years. Two full-time and four part-time teachers teach 250 employees to speak English, French and Spanish.

Sales representatives of the firm's cosmetics department sit in the language laboratory to learn the correct pronunciation for their products in a rapid English-by-phonetics course.

And when executives and managers cannot speak a foreign language perfectly they have to go into the language laboratory to learn one or brush up their school English.

This is particularly important when they are in the marketing, computer or public relations department.

Nearly three quarters of teaching is done in English. That is not surprising when it is considered that 75 per cent of world trade is carried out in English whether between Americans and Vietnamese, or Chinese and French. Almost 75 per cent of information available in the firm's technical library is written in English.

The mention of teachers shows that a language laboratory does not fully replace a teacher.

English teaching in the language laboratory should be imagined as if every pupil had an Englishman beside him. This Englishman has a standard accent, he reads out texts, has the pupils read them back to him, asks questions about them and tests their grammar and translation. He never tires and repeats information as much as the pupil wants him to.

There is a tape recorder at every booth in the language laboratory. The teacher sits at a control panel. The material to be taught is recorded on a tape that is then played on to the pupil's own individual tape recorder.

The pupil himself repeats what the tape says or answers the questions set during the pauses allowed for this.

When the tape has been played through once, the pupil is left alone with his apparatus and his copy of the tape. He can now wind it back and improve his pronunciation by comparing his own voice with the tape.

In further practice he can wipe off his first attempts and record his voice once again. If he misses something or cannot understand it he winds the tape back, listens to the section again or calls the attention of the teacher by means of a button.

The teacher at the control panel can connect himself with any of the booths. His function is to encourage pupils while they learn or give further correction or explanation.

But this description does not correspond to all language-laboratory practice. Here we come across the same conflict between hardware and software that often causes trouble with computers. It is relatively easy to set up a language laboratory. But using it correctly after purchase demands special knowledge that only very few people possess.

A few years ago there were hardly sufficient laboratories in the Federal Republic for adult education to tempt specialist publishing concerns to work out programmes or to produce them. This was true for all languages and publishing concerns both at home and abroad. This situation now seems to be improving, however slowly.

A problem that has not yet been overcome is software. But it has already been half solved in the Henkel language laboratory. They believe that they have found the right proportion between class and laboratory teaching plus specialists who are able to write their own programmes.

But this can only be done in cooperation with other language institutes. Henkel have close contact with other concerns that have language laboratories as well as with the Night School Association which is very active in this field. There is also a circle of industrial concerns with language laboratories which meets to exchange experiences.

External examinations at the end of a course of evening classes make people attend voluntarily. Those attending the course in the language laboratory could take the night school certificate and the economically based examination of the Chamber of Industry and Trade.

This Chamber's efforts for examinations tailor-made to language laboratories — examinations that test primarily linguistic ability — have not met with any success so far. They are now to be continued via the Night School Association and with British chambers of trade.

An industrial concern does not have the opportunity of comparing experimentally the success of conventional teaching with language laboratory teaching.

It does however seem certain that a sensibly organised programme that can be practised by individual pupils in a language laboratory on their own can teach a language better and more cheaply than an excellent teacher using conventional methods.

But it is equally certain that a language laboratory cannot teach a language in such a way that pupils actively master it, without the help of a teacher.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May 1970)

New study guide

A new edition of the study guide published by this country's Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) states that, in view of the restriction of the number of students being admitted to medical faculties in all universities here, the body is not using this brochure to attract foreign students for this course.

Instead it is meant merely as information on the curriculum and the subject's peculiar problems.

This edition of the study guide is a completely new version of the first edition that appeared in 1963.

It contains among other things a general introduction into the Federal Republic's education system, curricula for medicine, dentistry and veterinary science as well as entry and examination regulations.

The booklet also contains plans for the intended reform of medical studies.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 22 May 1970)

Research team pro[...] medical studies reform

Around 570,000 Marks has be[...] at the disposal of the working[...] for university education at H[...] Medical University by the Volk[...] Foundation.

The working group, consisting [...] tors, psychologists and sociologi[...] use the money for research into th[...] pre-conditions for medical educati[...] ed on practice.

The results of the research proje[...] also planned to serve as a contrib[...] towards the reform of medical stud[...]

One of the aims of this [...] development in future of a [...] cerned with planning syllabus[...] centre will carry out basic research[...] medical education. Results will be [...] faculties and others responsible fo[...] syllabus.

Three of the five working group[...] cipating in the research project a[...] Hanover. Hamburg University's p[...] gy department and Cologne [...] sity's department of career resea[...] also cooperating in the project.

Many other bodies have promis[...] support. These include psycholo[...] ciology and education departme[...] universities both home and abroa[...] Federal Chamber of Doctors, the [...] Faculties Conference, the Central [...] for Health Propaganda and the F[...] Ministry of Health.

(Handelsblatt, 27 May [...])

1969 Humboldt Foundation report published

The 1969 annual report of the A[...] der von Humboldt Foundatio[...] cords increasing interest on the p[...] young qualified scientists from the [...] ed States and Canada for resea[...] universities and institutes in the F[...] Republic.

North America and Japan suppl[...] the most overseas Humboldt schol[...] holders. The majority of Europea[...] larship holders come from Easte[...] South Eastern European countries.

The Foundation, which has [...] defrayed out of the Foreign [...] educational budget, awarded 24[...] in the year covered by the report.[...] cent were awarded to scientists fro[...] teen European countries.

The Eastern and South Ea[...] European contries were most str[...] represented with 99 awards. Cz[...] slovakia alone received 62, [...] mania 22, Turkey seven, Yugoslavia[...] Bulgaria six each, Greece four, Spain [...] Hungary two each and Italy one.

There were also 109 overseas gra[...] Japan with thirty and the United St[...] with 26 received the greatest share.

The grants awarded by the Founda[...] went to young academies. But there [...] since been a swing to young scien[...] aged between 25 and 38, usually wi[...] doctorate and many years of resea[...] behind them and some publication[...] their name.

This explains why young scien[...] from the developing countries receiv[...] increasingly negligible share of the sch[...] ships.

Together with the annual report [...] Foundation published the results o[...] survey in which 300 former Humb[...] scholars were interviewed about [...] experiences at universities and instit[...] in this country.

A central point of criticism am[...] those interviewed was the negligible [...] operation between scientists and the v[...] ous disciplines in this country.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 27 May 19[...])

■ SCIENCE

More satellites means better weather forecasts

Needles rush around dials, lights flash and on the roof of the Meteorological Office in Offenbach the aerial of the automatic picture transmission equipment, which cost 200,000 Marks, homes automatically on the trajectory of the American weather satellite, Essa 8. Six minutes later the leading weather forecasters of the Federal Republic have the latest photographs in their hands and can check on the cloud systems over a vast territory bounded by the Aral Sea in the east, the Azores in the west, the Arctic in the north and North Africa in the south.

Since 1966 the Federal Republic's Meteorological Office has benefited from membership in the worldwide club of some one hundred stations that are allowed to tap weather satellites.

But the spiral-shaped aerial on the roof of the central meteorological station in Offenbach will not reap the most remarkable fruits for forecasting the weather until 1975.

Dr Herbert Regula, an adviser on satellite meteorology, announced that there would be further satellites on polar orbit in the second half of the seventies.

These should guarantee an accuracy in weather forecasts that has been dreamed of for a long time yet vary rarely achieve in practice.

Speaking of the planned improvements, which are on a worldwide scale, Dr Regula said, "By 1975 we shall have reached such a stage that we will be able to receive a satellite photograph of a certain area, say France and the Federal Republic, every three hours day and night. This, and only this, will enable one important condition for better weather forecasts to be put into practice — seeing regular photographs of cloud movements and drawing the appropriate conclusions for their further development!"

At present Essa 8 transmits only one picture daily for those areas covered by the Offenbach automatic picture transmission (APT) equipment, even though it passes over the station four times between seven o'clock in the morning and one o'clock in the afternoon on its 114 minute orbit.

Dr Regula explained this: "As the Earth spins away under the satellite it transmits pictures of different areas on each orbit."

On the seven o'clock orbit Russia and Eastern Europe is covered. As weather in Central Europe depends on the west this has little interest for the daily weather forecast.

The nine o'clock orbit covers Central Europe inclusive of the Federal Republic. On the eleven o'clock orbit attention is switched to Great Britain, Western France, Spain and Morocco. The one o'clock orbit transmits picture showing the Eastern Atlantic from Iceland to the Azores.

Transmitting pictures in this order beings certain disadvantages with it as far as daily forecasts are involved. Dr Julius Brinkmann, head of the Meteorological Office's synoptic meteorological department, outlined these problems.

"The pictures most important for our forecast do not reach us until one o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "That may be early enough for radio and television but the weather forecast for the newspapers has been out for a long time by then!"

To obtain more exact forecasts, four weather satellites must be launched on a polar orbit by 1975. Dr Regula said that the Federal Republic would probably have its own satellite. Negotiations for this are at present being carried out with the Federal Ministry of Science and Education, he added.

When these four satellites have been launched the APT equipment at Offenbach will be able to receive three-hourly pictures of the cloud systems over the area the station covers. The Offenbach APT headquarters will be able to give a round-the-clock service.

There is an even more important aspect. The new satellites will be equipped with infra-red cameras so that the Earth can be photographed even at night. Satellites of the Itos series are already equipped with infra-red but the Offenbach Meterological Office does not obtain information from them because of technical difficulties.

The APT equipment at Offenbach needs a few technical adjustments before the station can receive pictures taken by infrared cameras. If possible, this work will be started this year. To carry out a twenty-four-hour service there will also have to be an increase in staff.

The advantages of the three-hourly pictures are obvious. While the present daily pictures give no information on the speed and direction of cloud movements so important for weather forecasting, the three-hourly pictures will be able to supply this information.

With data from weather satellites and traditional equipment such as weather balloons and weather stations weather forecasters hope that wrong forecasts will become a thing of the past.

Infra-red cameras will have another advantage besides that of taking photographs in the dark. By using a complicated technical calculation system, forecasters will also be able to see what the temperature is in the areas covered by the infra-red photos.

When put into practice, these improvements will mean that the present accuracy figure of 85 per cent for short-term forecasts of between 24 and 48 hours — a figure scarcely improved by existing satellites — will be bettered. Dr Regula estimates that it will be by some five to ten per cent.

Three to seven-day forecasts will also show some improvement on their present accuracy rate of between 65 and seventy per cent.

The ultimate aim of meteorologists, planned for the year 1980, is sufficiently accurate weather forecasts for periods of fourteen days and longer.

A picture of west and south Europe taken from a satellite (Photo: dpa)

At present the accuracy rate of these long-term forecasts is only just above the chance coefficient of fifty per cent.

The reason for this poor situation is the lack of worldwide measurements that meteorologists can feed into their computers. Even though the Atlantic plays such a decisive role in determining the weather here, meteorological observation in this area reveals alarming gaps. Only stationary weather ships give regular readings.

An internationally coordinated programme arranged at the Geneva headquarters of the World Meteorological Organisation should lead to the essential conditions for a new era in weather forecasting.

A dense network of satellites covering weather changes all over the world will be combined with computer installations. These will then make a forecast for further development on the basis of readings fed into it. The computer will receive many times more infotmation than is at present possible.

If the satellite network is dense enough, this will compensate for one disadvantage involved in its use — satellites cannot measure wind speed.

If enough satellites transmit pictures of clouds from all over the world at intervals that are as frequent as possible, wind direction and speed can be calculated by comparing the direction in which the clouds are moving and the speed at which they travel.

Meteorologists can then forecast to a certain degree of accuracy when precipitation can be expected and where.

Compared to these plans for the future, the advantages of the present satellite service seem very modest. The main beneficiaries of the satellite pictures are not those who read or listen to the weather forecast daily but shipping and aviation.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 May 1970)

First award of Vits Prize to Butenandt

Professor Adolf Butenandt, a Nobel Prize winner for chemistry and president of the Max Planck Society, has become the first holder of the Ernst Hellmut Vits Prize, worth 25,000 Marks.

The prize was recently established by Münster University and will be awarded every two years for outstanding contributions to the arts and sciences that will lead to material or spiritual improvements in Man's existence.

(DIE WELT, 21 May 1970)

Pollution of North German coastal waters by industrial waste can prove a serious long-term threat to the North Sea islands and coastal areas.

This warning came from Günter Luck, head of the Lower Saxony Research Station for Island and Coastal Protection in Norderney, an institute founded in 1937.

Investigations carried out there show a decrease in the firmness of the mud flats along the coast when environmental changes, caused for instance by chemical pollution, lead to the extinction of the complex forms of life.

Günter Luck stressed that economic reasons seemed to make it inevitable that a chain of chemical industries and aluminium works must be set up along the North Sea coast.

But those responsible for deciding safety measures must be made to realise from the very beginning that coastal protection could demand considerably greater effort in future as a result of these industries.

He added that the danger of pollution could be as serious a threat as storm tides and the steadily rising water level that has been observed over the centuries.

Underwater TV camera to control water pollution

With the first underwater television camera in the world to be used for sediment research in mud flats, the Norderney research station has been investigating what happens during shifting of the sea bed. Its observations are carried out down to a depth of eighty feet.

The work, financed by this country's Research Community, has shattered many commonly held scientific beliefs. For instance, television pictures showed that the increase and decrease of sand in the area of the mud flats takes place far more rapidly than was previously assumed.

Since the end of the Second World War the research station has been able to take almost complete stock of the North Sea coastal area, thanks to accurate measurements of the mud flats, the largest area of its type in the world, and the installation of a plankton file.

Luck described oil slicks resulting from accidents at sea as a relatively negligible danger. Apart from temporary pollution of beaches and effects on sea birds, the oil is quickly decomposed by bacteria.

If this were not the case, previous accidents would have led to the sea being covered with a layer of oil many inches thick. Waste from the aluminium works however contains caustic soda and is far more dangerous.

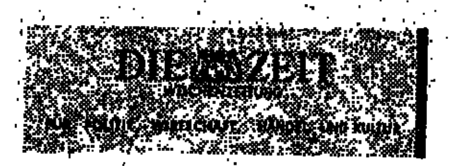
Science has not yet come to a unanimous opinion on the damage caused by concentrated chemical waste from special ships outside of coastal waters. Luck said that up till now there had only been local sailors' gossip about the extent of damage caused by this type of waste disposal.

In view of intensive experiments to extract protein from plankton and algae, this could be a possible obstacle to a greater exploitation of the biological opportunities offered by the sea.

(DIE WELT, 15 May 1970)

■ THE ECONOMY

Unions and management work together to diagnose economic malaise



Whose fault is it that prices are rising so sharply? There is a whole array of answers to this burning question which represent various political standpoints and vested interests.

There is general agreement that the chief culprit is the State. There is less agreement about which Bonn government must carry the main burden of blame, the Grand Coalition or the present Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition.

The main bone of contention is about the role in the tragedy of lost stability played by employers' representatives and trade unions in the power game of salaries, profits and prices.

For months the Federal Republic Union of Employers' Associations (BDA) and the Confederation of Federal Republic Trade Unions (DGB) have been at daggers drawn.

Both the BDA and the DGB have drafted in experts and are working together with more or less contentious columns of figures each trying to prove by mathematical trickery that the other is to blame.

Employers maintain that the economy has been jeopardised by union demands for wage and salary increases leading to prices and incomes inflation. They contend that the cost of living increase for this year which is expected to be approximately four per cent is largely the fault of the unions, who must take at least half the blame.

This statement was made by the executive secretary of the BDA, Wolfgang Eichler, in a recent interview with *Handelsblatt*.

The unions dispute this vehemently saying that there can be no question of prices and incomes inflation. They contend that prices are not sent soaring by demands for corrections to wages and salaries but by the rat race for profits of employers.

Georg Neemann, head of the economic policy branch of the DGB Federal committee, said in a discussion printed in *Industriekurier*, that the only concrete and enlightened reason for economic instability is the efforts made by industrialists to boost their profits by raising prices to the disadvantage of employees.

These two statements are diametrically opposite and mutually exclusive. Who is right?

To find an answer that is even partially satisfactory to this question is difficult for two reasons:

- The statistical material that both sides are using in their campaign is insufficient. Free rein is given to all kinds of fantasy because of the vast amount of vested interest.
- Salaries are expenses and therefore a part of the business of market economics. Salaries are also income and therefore a part of the political discussion on the apportioning of the gross national product. If these two dimensions as a part of the economy are not kept clearly distinct then the result can only be general confusion.

The trade unions base their proof above all on the development of wage costs and have published their findings in the following facts and figures, Marks and Pfennigs:

In January 1965 as a general average in Federal Republic industry, of every 100 Marks turnover 26 Marks and 43 Pfennigs went on wages and salaries.

In January 1969 this figure had dropped to 23 Marks 28 Pfennigs. So, in four years employers had saved themselves on average a good three Marks for every hundred turnover.

In January 1970 the figure had risen slightly to 24 Marks 30 Pfennigs. So although they are paying a Mark more than one year ago, employers are still getting off with two Marks less than in 1965.

Even if these figures can be upheld they are still insufficient to prove that employers are responsible for the economy's instability, and the rise in prices.

Costs and turnover are aspects of the market economy structure. Prices are based on the state of the market and are the result of supply and demand factors. If demand exceed supply prices have a nasty tendency to creep upwards.

Complaints of employers' "greed for profits" are out of place in this context.

Presuming that the unions' calculations are correct then the contrary statement from employers that unions are to a large degree responsible for soaring prices on account of their persistent demands for substantial wage increases is also out of line.

Since the falling wage bills in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 were not used by employers to cut their prices then it is difficult to establish that wages that have been rising for some months are the cause of rising prices.

The unions' claims simply do not stand the test of logic.

It would need the wisdom of Solomon to sort out with the aid of market categories the battle that has been declared between employers associations and unions about who is the guilty party. The attempt to find a scapegoat leaves observers of this battle lost in a jungle of columns of figures that contradict each other.

There is a debate on how the gross national product could most fairly be divided up. The ideas expressed in both camps differ not only in principle.

Gates and doors are here opened to manipulation. Even the choise of the year of departure from which estimates of developments in wages and profits should be calculated differs and has a varied influence on the end result.

With all this lack of clarity and other shortcomings in the statistical material available it is a welcome development that the BDA and the DGB have fought it out to a heroic conclusion which amounts to having reached a stage where greater account will be taken of the realities.

A commission of experts representing members of both camps will sit in judgement on the effects of rising costs, particularly wage costs, on end prices. The outcome of this will also throw some light on developments in profits. The object of investigation that will be taken as a basis of the industrial spheres of raw materials and manufacturing processes with raw materials will be the metal industry.

In order to fill out and complete statistical material balance sheets will be taken from individual concerns within this sector of industry and analysed.

If this should not be sufficient the unions will probably act on he principle of "lay your cards on the table" and call for the publishing of profit and loss accounts.

Industrialists are not quite so inclined to go along with this. On this bone of contention, this thorn in the flesh, the commission could possibly collapse.

The course and outcome of this joint venture attempting to get to the roots of today's economic problems and iron out the differences leading to the feud between employers' associations and trade unions economists in this country and members of the general public will be waiting with deep interest.

Even if nothing more comes from this joint venture than that industr[illegible] employers and trade unions represen[illegible] the workers see the impetus to [illegible] down from the high throne of their [illegible] theses and antitheses, even if it is [illegible] few steps, that would be at least [illegible] come step in the right direction an[illegible] stage on the way to making some pro[illegible] it his matter.

Wolfgang Kr[illegible]

(DIE ZEIT, 29 Ma[illegible])

Labour costs in trade and industry in percentages

Wholesale trade 5 · Retail trade 11 · Foodstuffs 12 · Chemicals 16 · Automobiles 22 · Textiles 25 · Iron & Steel 26 · Engineering 31 · Building 31 · Electr.

Trade with Thi[rd] World greater than with East Bl[oc]

A survey conducted among firm[s in] the Federal Republic dealing in [for]eign trade showed that the maj[ority] consider trade in connection with Th[ird] World developing countries shoul[d be] given priority.

Furthermore the survey underlined [that] underdeveloped countries which ma[ke up] 17.2 per cent of this country's e[xport] buyers and comprise 20.4 per cent [of] countries of origin of the Feder[al Re]public's imports. They are among our [most] important trading partners.

In spite of these hard facts it was [trade] with the East Bloc that always cam[e into] the limelight, although our trade [with] with the Communist countries [only] makes up 4.1 per cent of imports a[nd] per cent of exports.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 26 Ma[y])

Stock market in 70s will not remain turgid and slow

Superstitious types might like to believe that the omens are grim. The seventh decade of the twentieth century has begun with share prices on the world's stockmarkets plunging. Memories have hearked back to the dread year, 1929.

How different things were in 1960. Everywhere there was the spirit of optimism. In Europe the European Economic Community had given economics and trading a new dynamism. Everywhere share prices were climbing to all-time highs. Everybody was talking about the "golden sixties".

There is not a trace of optimism in 1970. Certainly all countries are experiencing a high rate of production with the exception of the United States of America.

Prosperity is increasing. But economies are creaking under the strain of extraordinarily high interest rates and sinking profits.

Never in the past ten years has there been such a protracted slump on every stockmarket in the world as in the past few months.

Bankers and financial advisers are assuring their customers in New York, Tokyo, Zürich, Amsterdam, London and Frankfurt that after the heavy falls in share values shares have become remarkably good bargains. But anyone who has followed their tip has had the disappointment of watching the share values fall even further.

In fact there does not seem to be a silver lining to this cloud — no indication of any tendency that could reverse the situation. Hopes this spring that there would be an international fall in interest rates proved [illegible]

Escalation of the War in South-East Asia and continuing inflationary tendencies in the United States have made it impossible for Richard Nixon's government to return to a policy of cheap money.

And for as long as interest rates remain high in America they will remain high here too. Added to this there has been the recent Investors Overseas Service (IOS) crisis. We have looked on helpless as the most extensive investment scheme in the world destroyed itself.

The low continues in several countries for a variety of reasons. In America the slump has hit profits and caused even some of the larger companies difficulties. In Japan doubts are mounting whether the great growth rate can be kept up. In Italy there is persistent popular unrest with constant strikes. In London it seems that the prospect for the future is five more years of drudgery u[nder a] Labour government. This is a sou[rce of] great gloom for industrialists and ba[nkers].

In the Federal Republic the main [fear] is that the left-wing of the SPD [will] force the party into unfortunate in[roads] into the economy.

One important cause of the econo[mic] low is a result of attempts to bring do[wn] soaring prices.

The rate of price increases has almo[st] doubled in comparison with that of [the] sixties.

In all countries governments keep [re]peating that they are not prepared [to] tolerate inflation any more. But [the] measures they have taken to counter [it] inflation have so far proved ineffectu[al].

It is becoming clearer and clearer th[at] the road back to economic stability [will] be long and hard and stewn with sacrifi[ce].

Nevertheless this low will come to an [end] like all others.

Experts at the OECD were quite ag[reed] that there was no threat of a repea[t of] 1929. No one need fear a worldw[ide] recession.

On the contrary the OECD sees eco[no]mic production achieving a growth ra[te of] 65 to 70 per cent by the year 1980.

With growth prospects such as th[ese it] will prove worthwhile in the long ru[n to] invest in shares. It is unlikely that [the] "golden sixties" will be followed by "[...] seventies".

Diether Stolze

(DIE ZEIT, 29 May 1970)

■ INDUSTRY

Bonn-Düsseldorf area competes with the Ruhr's supremacy

Whenever talk turns to the industrial heart of North Rhine-Westphalia people immediately think quite naturally of the Ruhr.

This centre of the Federal Republic industrial economy situated between Düsseldorf and Dortmund has put North Rhine-Westphalia on the industrial map of this country and the world.

Neighbouring areas to the Ruhr have tended to remain in the shadows. But some districts have benefited from this proximity to the Ruhr. Certainly, in recent years the area between Düsseldorf and Bonn has.

A second Ruhr has grown up in this region, the heart of which is Cologne, in the years following the Second World War.

Contributing factors to the building up of another important industrial centre (and what is more important, the attraction of new settlers there) are to be found in the many territorial advantages this district has over the Ruhr proper.

One factor is the incredibly good transport network in his area. Over 2,000 years ago Cologne was a vital centre of international trade. It was also then an important manufacturing centre. Without doubt its situation on the main artery of Germany, the Rhine, had a lot to do with this. Transport has always been a vital factor in trade.

Since then Cologne has become a hub of other kinds of transport, a major junction for the Bundesbahn and a city to which all autobahns seem to lead!

But it is still the significance of Cologne as a city on a major river that has led to the construction of a chain of petroleum refineries and chemical works around the city.

Among the major companies operating from this area are Bayer Dyes Division, Kalk chemicals and the Esso, Shell and Union Oil Refineries.

The considerable requirements of electricity of these firms are met by the massive RWE lignite mines west of Cologne, another important industry centred here.

Chemical and oil concerns are the main industry of this other Ruhr, holding top place in significance both from the point of view of their size and from the aspect of their importance to industry as a whole.

But their supremacy is challenged by the vehicle-building industry and the motor trade as a whole, which is not just confined to Fords.

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz is among the biggest suppliers of trade vehicles in the Federal Republic.

In addition to this concern there is the Brühl Renault plant, Porz' Citroën and DAF of Erkrath. These are the chief centres of the foreign motor industry in the Federal Republic.

Of the other traditional major branches of heavy industry represented in the second Ruhr a note should be made of machine manufacture, technical equipment manufacture and electronics. There are several concerns in these branches of industry situated in the region between Düsseldorf and Bonn.

But it is not only heavy industry that has taken root and flourished in the other Ruhr.

There has been in recent years a great increase in the number of service industries and small businesses from many countries all over the world that have set up shop in the area between Düsseldorf and Bonn.

Needless to say the role of the town of Bonn as the "provisional" capital of the Federal Republic has attracted many of these businesses to this district.

In the area between Bad Godesberg and Bonn virtually every arms manufacturer in the world has set up a subsidiary company. Certainly these companies can see the advantage of having a factory in the proximity of Bonn and the Federal Republic ministries.

Düsseldorf has become a favourite centre for Japanese investment goods and consumer goods sales divisions. This is one good reason why Düsseldorf has become famous as the "writing desk of the Ruhr".

What the Japanese discovered there, other countries have not been slow to appreciate and follow up.

The Netherlands, Great Britain, France and the United States of America have all set up a great many companies in the area between Bonn and Düsseldorf in recent years. More new companies have been founded in Düsseldorf and the surrounding areas than in any other built-up area of the Federal Republic in recent times.

In Cologne and Düsseldorf there are now new companies set up solely to aid other concerns to get off to a good start in these districts.

For several decades Cologne has been a stronghold of Federal Republic insurance companies. Around fifty insurance brokers have their headquarters in Cologne. If Federal state and local branches of insurance companies are included the total figure is something like 200.

Cologne is also a favoured location for the credit institutes, and has long been so.

Many employers' associations favour the Cologne area, some of long-standing and others that have moved here since Bonn became the temporary capital of the Federal Republic.

Among the associations operating from this area are the *Deutscher Industrie und Handelstag* (The Council for Industry and Trade), the *Bundesverband der deutschen Industrie* (The Federal Industrial Association) and the *Verein Deutscher Ingenieure* (The Federal Republic Engineers' Association).

Cologne and Düsseldorf also have two extraordinarily active Chambers of Trade and Commerce.

The trade fairs policy of Cologne and Düsseldorf is interesting to observe. One example of local interests in this region is in the policy regarding the construction of airports.

Influenced by the proximity of Bonn an airport has been built near Cologne which is today one of the most modern for its size.

What is lacking in Cologne is sufficient traffic to use the new facilites. In Düsseldorf, however, the boot is on the other foot. The number of passengers has outstripped the extension programme to the airport.

Incorrect planning decisions have led to a situation where Düsseldorf's airport cannot be extended sufficiently to meet the increased volume of traffic.

But mistakes of this kind are fortunately fare. Public planners can point out with pride that the decisions they have taken have contributed considerably to the economic development of this area. This applies to spheres such as transport

Continued on page 12

Daimler-Benz training scheme gives Benz men a chance

With its more than 100,000 employees Daimler-Benz of Stuttgart the third-largest concern in the Federal Republic, does not find it too difficult to follow the tried and tested principle of choosing managerial staff from its own ranks rather than drafting men in from other companies.

Heinz Damm of the central managerial training scheme said: "We are loath to pick our leading officials from 'foreign' concerns."

He is convinced that in future the system of choosing the top 1.3 per cent in the company from the factory floor, as it were, will be continued. One point three per cent of the staff at Daimer-Benz hold managerial status.

About forty per cent of these 1,300 top men at Daimler-Benz have academic qualifications. Herr Damm was not prepared to comment on whether he considered it desirable to have more than half of these positions filled with men with high educational qualifications.

The system at Daimler-Benz entails the men who hope one day to be in a top-ranking positions working their way "through the ranks". The men who give orders must be prepared to take orders during their apprenticeship.

Herr Damm talks of the leading men in the motor firm gaining their character as leaders from learning practically.

Trainees have a starting pay equivalent to that of a skilled technician, around 1,650 Marks per month. Their training may comprise a six-month or year course and courses are designed to meet individual requirements as far as possible. Trainees can prepare themselves for a white-collar job in various departments, such as finance, after-sales service, development projects and marketing.

Trainees with a non-academic background are taught first of all the basic structure of the company.

The courses are held every other week and take up only a few hours. For all those involved it may seem that for the first couple of years nothing is happening. But this is the time in which, as Herr Damm says, the candidates are proving their worth.

The skilled worker who has come through this ordeal by fire successfully and goes on to an "information week" can consider he has chalked up his first major success on the road to the top.

It is an open and quite unimportant matter whether the trainee in question has set his sights on the position immediately above his in the hierarchy or whether he has aimed for a post in the personnel section or the further training department.

Personal initiative on the part of a trainee is reckoned very highly. In tests of suitability for promotion it is a vital factor.

Heinz Damm is of the opinion that in positions midway up the Daimler-Benz hierarchy a sense of creativity is still to a large extent lacking.

Coupled with this factor is the fact that at all levels in management the opportunities for taking a personal initiative are increasing all the time.

According to Heinz Damm prospective company managers can no longer hope to rely on authority and knowledge of their job alone in an age when the man on the factory floor has a democratic vote and is becoming daily more self-aware and critical.

A leader must have ideas of his own. The modern method always involves teamwork and the prospective manager must be able not only to control his team, but also to fit into it as well.

The central training scheme at Daimler-Benz is geared to this modern thinking and selects suitable trainers of prospective managers.

For group leaders, assistants and skilled workers, who after belonging to the firm for several years have shown great promise and look as though they may be able to make the big-time and stay in it, the door is opened to a fourteen day seminar which tests the prospective top men to the limits of their capabilities, as Herr Damm puts it.

The system of the Daimler-Benz hierarchy and the steps that have to be taken to reach the top of the ladder have been very carefully worked out.

At the fourteen day seminar members of the company board are ready to enter into discussions with trainees at a moment's notice.

Teamwork is practised until coordination is perfect, practical cases are tested and solved in practice and special aspects of leadership are discussed.

This training scheme has been going on for ten years at Daimler-Benz and of the 450 workers who have taken the course only thirty have since terminated their contract with Daimler-Benz.

The other members of the seminar, eighty-five per cent of the total, have stepped across all the stepping-stones and surmounted all the obstacles and made it to the top.

Take one exemple of a hopeful at Daimler-Benz. An engineer aged 30 is head of the repairs branch at a subsidiary company. For one year he attends courses at night-school in business management.

Top members of the company are struck by the way in which this engineer's repair shop is run, economically and with excellent returns and low overheads.

His name is entered for seminars at a local technical school. He takes further education courses preparing him for future company management.

At the age of 36 he becomes manager of the production team at a lorry-building works.

Another case: a man who has a good degree in politics is taken on at the age of 27. He speaks two foreign languages fluently. He has bolstered his knowledge of these tongues with lengthy stays in the countries in question.

He starts his career as an expert in the company's economic policy division. After three years in the company he enters the Daimler-Benz seminar. He takes on economic analyses for dealers. After making several journeys abroad for the company he becomes a departmental head.

Peter Morner

(DIE WELT, 23 May 1970)

TECHNOLOGY

Electric power and the vehicles of the future

Frankfurter **Neue Presse**

Housewives of the future will drive the children to school or set out on shopping expedition by electromobile, Electric taxis will serve the city centre, delivery vans specially designed for town traffic will keep the air free of exhaust fumes, battery-driven buses will cruise almost noiselessly through the streets.

Garages will also lack the all-pervading smell of petrol and diesel oil. When motorists drive on to the forecourts of the dense city-centre network of garages they will say not "Fill her up" but "Change batteries, please."

This futuristic vision of an urban environment almost free of noise and exhaust fumes could soon become reality, according to a memorandum recently published by the applied research committee of the Federal Republic Research Association.

There are no longer any serious technological difficulties in the way of the development and use of electric town cars and service vehicles. Even the market prospects of what, for the time being, cannot but be an extremely short-range vehicle are felt to be excellent.

The number of second cars, typical town vehicles, is continually on the increase. Ninety per cent of rush-hour traffic in this country, of private and estate cars, that is, covers distance of less than twelve miles.

The change from petrol-engined to electric cars, the battery-run variety, for instance, which stores energy from the grid, would conform with the growing trend towards electrification.

Transport as a major consumer would be an ideal and lucrative partner for the electricity authorities. Were a mere ten per cent of the power at present consumed by transport provided in the form of electricity additional capacity would not even need to be installed.

As most local grids do not possess power storage capacity part of the equipment has to be switched off at times when demand is low but this capacity could be utilised and power supplied at low cost for car batteries.

Local government authorities have already "discovered" electric-powered vehicles. In Munich the first bus powered exclusively by electricity in battery form is undergoing trials on regular services. private cars make their break-through, though.

Battery-powered cars not only give off no exhaust fumes and create next to no noise; they are economic too. They have no clutch or gearbox either, which makes them easier to handle. When not in motion they use no power whatsoever and generate additional energy during braking.

The disadvantages are that at present they have a maximum range of sixty miles and a top speed of thirty to 35 miles an hour. Even then batteries are bulky and weighty as yet.

Batteries are not the only alternative to the internal combustion engine, of course. Fuel cells, electrochemical generators developing electric power in the vehicle with the aid of certain fuels, could extend the range to any distance required. A great deal of development work remains to be done on them, however.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 May 1970)

Continued from page 11

improvements, news media and administrative structures.

Certainly in some localities there is still much to be done. The rate of expansion has been far greater than many people expected. In fact the expansion has been so profound that today the Federal Republic's second Ruhr can stand comparison with the first, the area between the rivers Rhine and Ruhr.

Looking more closely at the reason for the area between Düsseldorf and Bonn becoming so popular for new and expansive industries it will be noted that firms have been able to set up shop in this area on a fairly free footing with very few dictates.

It is an area with a hinterland and not hemmed in by any boundaries and frontiers that might have checked expansion and cut sales areas.

It is an area where planning has generally proved to be fertile, that is to say, planners have not given companies false leads.

The Bonn-Düsseldorf area has always been one in which the market economy has had a feeling of freedom. It has used this freedom to its advantage with great effect.

Peter Odrich

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 May 1970)

Gloomy outlook for roads in the 70s

For the next ten years cars will remain the favourite plaything of people in this country. Statisticians estimate that there will be 18.6 million private cars in the Federal Republic by 1980.

In a mere five years' time 15.7 million private cars will aid and abet congestion on the roads, as opposed to only 10.5 million motor vehicles registered in 1968.

After 1980 the saturation point will gradually be reached, according to a study published in Frankfurt by the motor industry association. Congested autobahns and through-roads will then at least no longer be strained to breaking-point.

The industry's figures, which are based on a detailed survey conducted by the IFO industrial research institute of Munich, permit only one conclusion: that road-building will prove unable to keep pace with motorisation over the forthcoming decade.

The 2,800 miles of autobahn in use at the end of this year are by 1980 to have been increased to a total of more than 5,000 miles and considerable additions are to be made to the network of Federal, state and local authority roads. But this is unlikely to prove adequate to the expected increase in traffic on them.

Road traffic, including haulage, is to increase by 350 per cent by 1980, taking 1961 as base year, while the road network will expand by a mere 63 per cent.

Traffic density, if the figures are to be believed, will over the same period increase by 150 per cent on autobahns and by 195 per cent on Federal highways and through-roads.

Private cars will continue to head the list of vehicles on the road. In 1968 they accounted for eighty per cent of traffic, a proportion that will continue to increase, though not at the present rate.

Between 1962 and 1968 the proportion of private cars expressed as a percentage of vehicles on the road increased by more than ten per cent per annum. By 1975 the growth rate is expected to decline to 5.9 and by 1980 to 3.4 per cent.

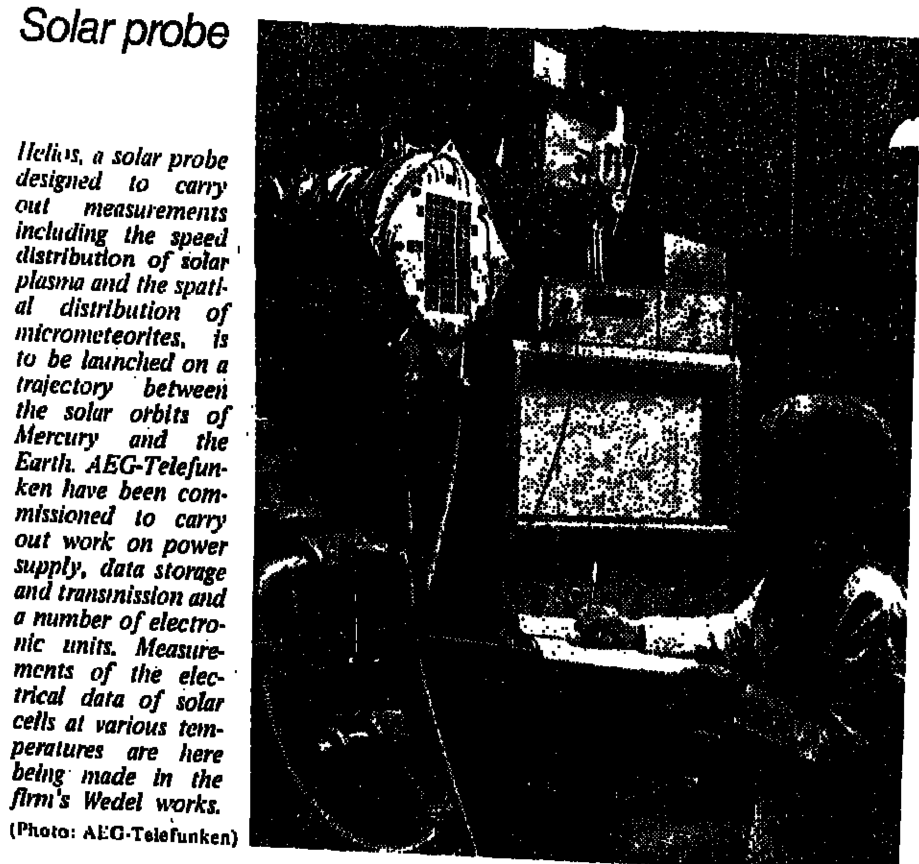
Pundits expect the trend to more powerful engines to increase. By 1980 more than half the 18.6 million vehicles on the road will have 1,500-cc and 1,500-cc-plus engines.

Estate cars also have a bright future ahead of them. Them already account for roughly a third of the number of private cars in use. By 1980 they will make up more than half.

The number of motorcycles and mopeds will continue to decline. They will increasingly be be bought by young people who lack the necessary cash to buy a car.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 May 1970)

Solar probe



Helios, a solar probe designed to carry out measurements including the speed distribution of solar plasma and the spatial distribution of micrometeorites, is to be launched on a trajectory between the solar orbits of Mercury and the Earth. AEG-Telefunken have been commissioned to carry out work on power supply, data storage and transmission and a number of electronic units. Measurements of the electrical data of solar cells at various temperatures are here being made in the firm's Wedel works.

(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)



ON THE ROAD

Car registrations up

In the six Common Market coun... total of 156,867 garages ... average 273 cubic metres (60.1... perial gallons) of petrol in 1968.

The average annual turnover at ... ca's 222,000 garages is 1,167 cub... tres (257,000 Imperial gallons).

A European garage sells on ... only a quarter of the petrol marketed ... opposite number in the United States.

(DIE WELT, 25 ...

Autobahn signals

Remote-controlled direction sig... to be operated on an autobahn ... the first time ever this summer. ... numbers and directions will cha... cording to traffic conditions.

From July on, when holiday ... begins in earnest, luminous remote... trolled signs will operate on the au... between Wiesbaden and Frankfurt.

"Most hold-ups on the autobahn," ... Rudi Arndt, Hesse Minister of Tra... "are the result of temporary dia... not being indicated quickly enough ... new remote-controlled system will ... to solve the problem."

The new signs will incorporate a m... nism enabling changes in direction ... cated to be made from a central co... panel.

(Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger, 26 May ...

Flatproof tyres by 198...

From 1984 on flat tyres will no l... worry motorists. In a survey fore... ing developments over the next ... years the Cologne subsidiary of an A... can tyre manufacturer predicts that ... 1984 on flatproof tyres will be marke...

In ten years from now new cars wi... longer be supplied with a spare tyre. ... top speed at which normal tyres ca... used will be 150 miles an hour and ... life expectancy of car tyres will by ... be 100,000 miles, it is forecast.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 Ma...

Headrests snap

Most headrests are unlikely to p... vent motorists from sustaining ... vere spinal injuries in the event of ... accident, ADAC, the Federal Republ... automobile association, stated in a rece... press release.

Tests conducted by the associatio... show that headrests are unable to stall th... impact of a collision at 24 miles an hour. They normally snap off. There is also ... danger of injury from the sharp-edge... metal parts of the headrest.

ADAC demands that headrests be mad... subject to standards specifications.

(DIE WELT, 21 May 19...

Too many garages

According to the Flensburg motor ... hicle registration office the numbe... of vehicles newly registered has reached ... new record level. This April 265,465 ne... comers represented an increase of 11... per cent on March and 21.6 per cent ... April 1969.

In the first four months of this ye... 809,398 vehicles, including 672,117 p... vate cars, were newly registered, 14.8 p... cent more than the corresponding period ... last year.

(Industriekurier, 26 May 19...



OUR WORLD

Stately home to house vintage cars

No manufacture of our technological society arouses so much fascination as does the automobile – not only models of the future but also those of the past. There are almost three dozen museums in Europe devoted to the ancestry of cars, museums where the oldtimers, some twenty, thirty or more years old, find their final peace.

There are eleven collections listed in Great Britain, followed by seven in France. Including the newly opened collection at Langenburg, there are nine in this country. These include not only vintage cars but also two-wheeler bikes, old carburettor vehicles and ancient piston-driven cars.

The museums are the collection in the Deutsches Museum in Munich, Stuttgart's Daimler-Benz museum, the BMW Museum in Munich, Augsburgs MAN museum, the Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz museum in Cologne, Berlin's Solex museum, the two-wheeler museum in Neckarsulm and the Mahler collection in Stuttgart.

The most recent Federal Republic collection of vintage cars apart from the private collection of a textile salesman in Nettelstedt is the Deutsches Automobil Museum in Langenburg castle.

This is in fact somewhat off the beaten track of international tourism although the Stuttgart-Heilbronn autobahn is a good through road to North Württemberg.

This is set idyllically in the stables of the magnificent castle belonging to the princes of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The idea behind this museum comes from Richard von Frankenberg with the Prince acting as patron and giving over the former court possessions as a "stable" for the cars. It is planned to make the emphasis of this collection the attractive cars of the twenties and thirties.

The first stage of construction recently opened gives accomodation to 19 cars of which 13 are unique to this collection. The heart of the collection already includes historic rarities. Their value is almost as high as that of the rarest postage stamp.

The Deutsches Museum granted this collection a valuable Horsch-Tonneau built in 1903-1904 which is virtually a cab with a canopy. Even this early model had a forward mounted 2.5 litre twin cylinder engine developing 12 horse power and giving the car a speed of 35 kilometres per hour, or about 22 mph.

One of the fastest automobiles of this time was the twin-seater Berliet, which gained third place at the first Targa-Florio race in Sicily in 1906.

The beautifully kept Darracq from 1913 with its 1.4 litre four-cylinder engine developing 13 horse power is just as valuable.

The legendary Bugatti 22 in its Grand Prix form is still today a most pictoresque car.

Porsche gave the Langenburg collection a 2.6 litre Austro-Daimler dating from 1923. Whereas Huschke von Hanstein put a Porsche formula 1 car from 1962 at the disposal of the collection.

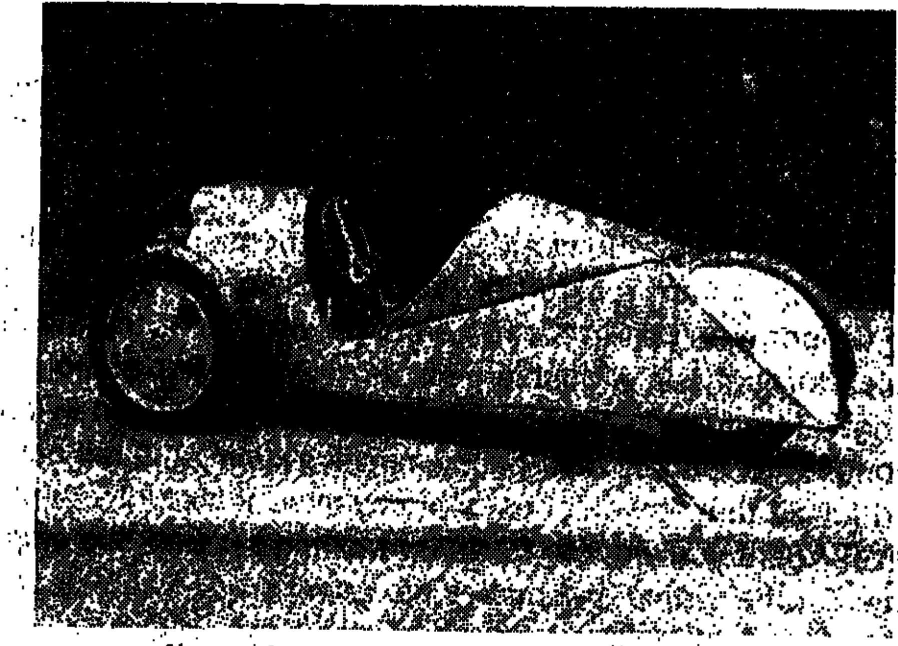
[illegible] personally a Lancia-Lambea, a soft-top convertible touring car, which in the twenties was technologically particularly interesting.

Another addition to the collection is a curious vehicle from Neumann-Neander. Alongside this is a small Steyr coupé type 55 dating from 1938, which was once Käthe von Nagy's favourite car.

From a technical point of view the heavy Maybach, the only "transformation cabriol" weighing two and a half tons is particularly interesting.

So is the 1938-1939 "K-Wagen" built by Professor Kamm on a Mercedes V-170 chassis which in those days was particularly streamlined.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 16 May 1970)



Neumann-Neander 1935 racing car at Langenburg Castle

(Photo: Deutsches Auto-Museum Schloss Langenburg)

Surgery seductresses pose problems to unwary doctors

Following the plaintive cries from besieged postmen, victims of the permissive society, and vainly trying to escape amorous women, there now comes a similar complaint from doctors.

The most recent edition of the magazine of the society of registered doctors carries an article headlined: "Sex attacks on doctors" and posing the question: "How can I escape the clutches of my patients?"

The society had good ground for publishing this exposé of the seductresses in the surgery. Obviously our sex-crazed society is not going to let men of medicine escape.

Dr Kaspar Roos, president of the doctors' society in Cologne said: "The number of traps in which women patients try to ensnare their GP's has increased remarkably."

Up until now doctor-patient romances have been largely the preserve of cheap novels, but now the problem exists in reality.

Dr Roos, commenting on the article, said that it has had to elucidate the wiles of subtle women patients to protect doctors. Diagnosing attempts at seduction is not so easy as diagnosing diseases!

The article states that doctors are particularly easy meat for sex-hungry women since they are in general very serious-minded men, a little cut off from the world, not used to the ways of the world and the tricks of seductresses.

The society's article names several types of women who pose problems for the unwary general practitioner:

PROBLEM PATIENT ONE: The Lolita type: She comes in, undoes her blouse, sways to the chair in her tight trousers, strikes a sexy pose and invites the doctor to examine her. Her intentions are so obvious that she is not such a danger.

PROBLEM PATIENT TWO: The Baby Doll. She has big goo-goo baby eyes and knows how to use them. She can quickly convince the doctor that she is helpless and he is a superman.

PROBLEM PATIENT THREE: The wit. She comes to the surgery in the best of health and spirits and chats up the doctor, telling him the latest jokes and keeping him preoccupied. This type hopes that her charm and high spirits will captivate the poor GP.

There are other dangerous types for the physician who is not on his guard, for instance the *regular customer* who does not want to be cured (if she was ill in the first place).

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 22 May 1970)

Police demand beds on riot duty

Whenever there is a state visit to Bonn by a foreign head of state North Rhine-Westphalia's police officers prepare for a hard [illegible] sleeping on the floor.

Members of the force in Bonn are less bothered about the threat to the lives of VIP's than the threat to their own comfort.

For the special reserves mobilised in Bonn on such occasions there are often long nights without a bed and often with nothing to eat.

During a recent state visit to Bonn the streets of the city resembled scenes of begging from [illegible] century etchings.

Doorbells were rung at many homes and exhausted police officers asked for a glass of water and a slice of bread. In some streets spontaneous aid groups were set up. Bonn housewives made soup and coffee, giving their charitable gifts to the police in the street.

This situation could well be repeated in Bonn every time there is a state visit. The Bonn police force is under pressure all the time, and safety precautions for VIP's are becoming more and more stringent.

Whispers in Bonn suggest that when King Hussein of Jordan pays a visit in the near future a record number of police officers will be drafted into Bonn to protect him.

The special reserves that have to be drafted in on such occasions are not provided with [illegible] to sleep on the floor at [illegible]. As an emergency measure [illegible] are placed in schools and gymnasiums and police blankets are provided.

In the emergency centres set up for the police so many have to be accommodated that there is no room in between and those sleeping in the middle can only get to their sleeping space by climbing over their colleagues.

Although the complaints are now being heard by government officials, many of the police in Bonn do not expect a quick solution to the problem, and they are quite convinced that whereas visiting heads of state lodge in the very best accommodation the city can provide they will continue to have to sleep on the floor for some time to come.

(Münchner Merkur, 21 May 1970)

NEWS IN BRIE[F]

Sleep worker

An official who falls asleep [at his] office desk during working h[ours is not] acting in a *vertragswidrig* (contr[ary to] contract) manner, but is not *grob fahr[]lässig* (guilty of gross negligence).

This is particularly true on su[] days. These conclusions have been [reach]ed after three years of discuss[ion of the] matter by the Labour Court in [] according to a report from the [Fe]deration of Federal Republic [] Unions.

The legal wrangle began in the [] Town Hall on 30 June 1967 [when a] departmental head took an [] snooze. His contrary to contract [] was repeated on 21 August 1967.

His colleagues in the office report[ed the] unauthorised forty winks both tim[es. The] official was after the second oc[casion] dismissed without notice. At [] departmental head really took [] The reasons for dismissal whi[ch] disturbed him greatly were "sle[eping in] the office as a result of taking [] alcohol in office hours" and "ins[ubordi]nation towards superiors" in an [] to justify the action.

The official went before the [] court where the municipal auth[orities] could prove neither the drunkenn[ess nor] the insubordination. The dismissal w[ithout] notice was revoked by the com[] altered to dismissal with notice.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 May [])

Eva unadorne[d]

Major Rolf Kristen, based wi[th] Unit 4 in Landstuhl near K[aisers]lautern took a picture of his 30 ye[ar-old] wife, Eva, and sold it for 500 Mar[ks to a] local barber, Gerd Donninghoff.

The barber set up the lifesize pic[ture in] his salon. And the Luftwaffe, to wh[ich the] year-old Major Kristen is attached [] an enquiry!

Major-General Günther Rall, [] Major Kristen's superior officer co[nsider]ed the photo to be detrimental to [the good] name of the Air Force.

But the Bonn Defence Ministry [] quite clearly that what Bundeswehr [mem]bers and their wives do in the[ir] private lives is their own business.

Eva Kristen had not, after all, be[trayed] any secrets ... at least no *militar[y se]*crets!

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 22 May [])

Untidy men

Men in this country do very little [to] make themselves attractive [accord]ing to the maker of a leading bra[nd of] cosmetics.

The cosmetic firm contends that [] per cent of men in the Federal Repu[blic] have never used products to fre[shen] themselves up and make themselves [look] smart. Only one in four uses a deodo[rant.]

(Hamburger Abendblatt, [] May [])

Dynamic porke[rs]

Dynamism is not just a part of so[] politics or economic managem[ent.] It seems to have become an ess[ential] factor in *pig breeding!*

The following advertisement appe[ared] in the *Landwirtschaftliches Wochenb[latt]* (Agriculture Weekly): "Pig breede[rs] Wanted, dynamic farmers with who[m we] can build up a joint dynamic pig-breed[ing] venture".

(DIE ZEIT, 22 May [])

SPORT

Badminton needs greater financial support

DIE WELT

UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Talented youngsters are often starved of the honours they might otherwise have reaped because of a subterfuge to which old stars of thirty or so tend to resort.

Take, for instance, badminton, in which the ageing aces with their cupboards full of cups and shields and bundles of awards arranged in neat parcels are seldom to be seen in tournaments.

It looks suspiciously as if they are avoiding direct comparison with up-and-coming youngsters, yet they suddenly materialise at championships and again win the day on the strength of their greater experience.

When the clique of old stars rest on their laurels moves to give youngsters a chance have obviously not met with success. Aiding the youngsters is the very least they could do to keep the old firm in business even though they run the risk of defeat.

Thirty-year-olds certainly are increasingly taking rests during the season, not all of them, perhaps, but a fair number. Each sports association has to find its own way of cajoling veterans into youth work, either directly or indirectly.

Take badminton in Hamburg, for instance. On 13 and 14 June the Hamburg Badminton Association is organising its first tournament that counts for seed points. Two further tournaments are to follow. In addition the results of the Hamburg singles championships on 30 and 31 January 1971 will be taken into account.

The total number of points scored in the four events will decide the seeding. To be seeded a player must have taken part in at least three.

This is a fair system providing equal opportunities for all 1,300 Hamburg badminton players from 41 clubs – on paper at least. Only a few are good enough to stand a serious chance of being seeded.

They are the same names that have figured in the championship placings for virtually the past fifteen years (Hamburg Badminton Association was set up in 1955) plus a number of younger players whose improved performance has so far hardly been noticed.

"They are the people on whose account we are mainly organising the tournaments," says Richard Lippert, who has been fixtures secretary of the association for the past five years and has been confirmed in office for another two.

Lippert is 34 and has played badminton for twelve years. In 1967 he and his wife Maren were Hamburg mixed doubles champions. He is still one of the top-ranking players.

"At 28 you ought long since to have been superseded by younger players," he says, lamenting the standstill in Hamburg badminton. Who is to blame? – He concludes that everyone is to some extent, the association, the clubs, individual players and the authorities.

Two years ago Lippert was on the point of resigning. He was at loggerheads with the association on matters of policy. But he was persuaded to stay on and now the committee has changed almost completely and there is no longer any trouble.

"But the clubs are still not playing the ball. You have to beg and wheedle for every little thing."

This year, for instance, he wants for the first time to work out a complete fixture list for the entire season. So far clubs have made do with arranging encounters by word of mouth, postponing them and cancelling them as often as not.

Lippert asked all clubs to let him know what days they play on, when and where. The deadline expired last week, by which time twenty out of 41 clubs had responded. Fixtures will thus continue to be a hit and miss affair.

The shortage of gymnasiums that can be used for badminton must be the despair of organisers. When new halls are built lines are seldom marked or holes provided for the posts of the net.

He goes on to outline the design for a hall specially for badminton. It contains seven pitches, one alongside the other. All necessary equipment is plain but practically arranged.

A metal-roofed structure, it would be about 65 yards long and shaped like an outsize loaf of bread. The only existing example of this gigantic Nissen hut is in Bonn.

"We had the plans from Denmark, an architect, a source of cash and even the approval of the clubs and then the authorities went and refused planning permission on the ground that the building would not fit into the city skyline."

Cash continues to be a problem. "Each of the three tournaments will cost about 1,000 Marks," he says. Friendlies, league fixtures and inter-city contests soak up even more funds, not to mention the cost of hiring halls and so on. At the end of each season the association is penniless and the problems greater.

In the long run a hall of their own is the only solution for badminton players. Fixtures would then be able to be accommodated without trouble and younger players would be the main beneficiaries. Training courses could then be run far more often. A paid trainer is available. Hans-Jürgen Pickertz has taken over as youth trainer. Lippert himself is also head coach of the association and hopes this autumn to take the A licence as a trainer.

(DIE WELT, 26 May 1970)

Porsche in the lead

Porsche cars won, as predicted, the ADAC 1,000-kilometre race at the Nürburgring. Kurt Ahrens (22) came in first. This was the seventh of eleven races and Porsche have already come on top in the world championship for manufacturers. In the picture: Rodriguez (21), Siffert (20) and Ahrens (20) just after the start. (Photo: AP)

Klaus Glahn, the one-man band in judo

In East Berlin this country's once so successful judo team, disappointingly dethroned after becoming European champions in 1967 and 1969, finally slumped to the status of a one-man band.

Klaus Glahn, the best judo technician in Europe, twice beat world heavyweight champion Willem Ruska of Holland to settle an old score and defend this country's honour.

In the Werner-Seelenbinder-Halle, East Berlin, the Federal Republic Judo Association, which has developed in a very short space of time into an 80,000-strong organisation, was once again able to rely on the man who has been called the most successful judoka of all time. Glahn defeated Ruska on points.

Glahn, who was born on 23 March 1942 in Hanover, has an unequalled record. He won the bronze medal at the first Olympic tournament in Tokyo in 1964, became runner-up in the 1966 world championships in Salt Lake City and the 1969 championships in Mexico City, was individual European champion at Geneva in 1963, Lausanne in 1968 and East Berlin in 1970, European team champion at Rome in 1967. He has thirteen Federal Republic championship wins to his credit and has also won with his club, PSV Hanover, which he has trained for years.

A few weeks ago Glahn, who is six foot three and a half and weighs sixteen stone two pounds, took over the new Wolfsburg judo training centre too. "Two or three of our youngsters will do well at the 1971 world championships in Ludwigshafen and the 1972 Olympic tournament in Munich," he reckons.

Klaus Glahn, an electrician by trade, has always been keen to achieve the aims he sets himself. When trying to explain the secret of defeating world-ranking Japanese he talks in terms of spirit. An athlete who is completely fit can always use up his last drop of energy.

His apprenticeship in Japan has been extremely useful. "Judo in Japan," he says, "is hard work, very hard. In Tokyo every contestant is tortured, particularly us Europeans. But once you have stood your ground in Japan – and they do not stop training until the opponent is almost unconscious on the mat – you have mastered the art."

Glahn, who was in Japan for several months in 1963, 1964 and 1966, has succeeded on more than one occasion. But he is still not satisfied. At the beginning of next year I would like to go back to Japan for another two or three months."

Up till the finals Glahn won against every opponent: Archetti of Italy, Vanek of Czechoslovakia, Ruska of the Netherlands (who later reached the final by way of the plate competition) and Heinz Schulze of the GDR.

(DIE WELT, 25 May 1970)



(Photo: Schirmer)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30.—		France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.60
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa) Makuta 7.—		Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m/n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guyana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Ptas 8.—		